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RAYNER'S BERRY BOOK

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for

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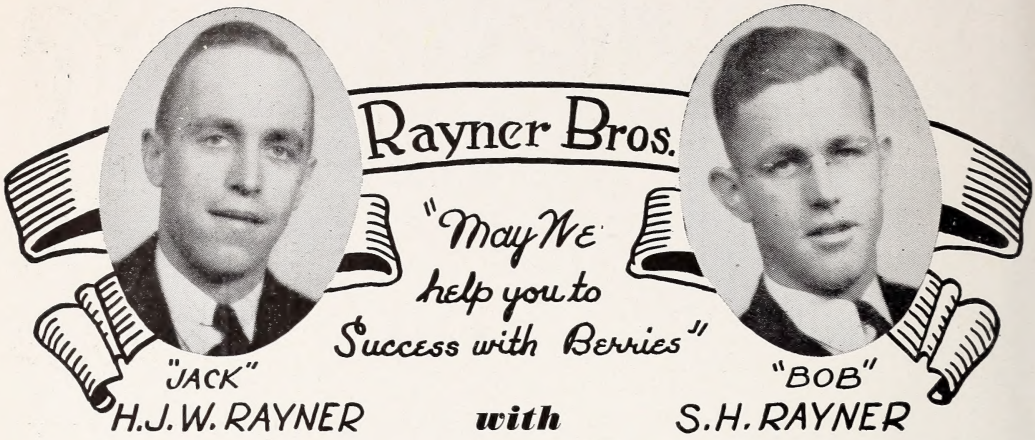
CATSKILL

FINEST OF THE MIDSEASON VARIETIES



Better Plants and Better Service

In sending you our Berry Book for 1939, we also offer our sincere thanks for your patronage in past seasons, the many letters of praise for our plants, and the loyal support our plants and policy has been given.

Frankly, we are just plain farmers, and we know all too well what a crop failure means, both financially and to your peace of mind, and we feel it our duty to you to overlook nothing, either in our information or our plants, that may in any way contribute to your success. Our plants, are grown by the very best methods we know; methods that, in our mind, will add everything possible to their inherent ability to grow and produce a profitable crop.

Descriptions are just as close to the actual performance of the varieties as we can find words to picture them. Of course, with the new introductions, we do not know definitely how wide their adaptability may be, but, we do know, they are far superior to the present sorts where tested, and, we believe, merit a thorough trial by every grower.

It is only through breeding and testing that the strawberry has reached its present high state of development, and, with the scientific breeding now being conducted, it is impossible to imagine the limitations of this versatile fruit. Better varieties mean bigger and more profitable crops, and their development is of great interest to every grower.

Through good cultural practices—yields, size, and quality can be greatly improved, and we have given herein those methods which have proven the best in actual practice. It is our sincere wish that every grower who uses our plants will receive full compensation for his labor and investment, and we will do everything humanly possible to attain this end.

The present outlook is promising, and we are confident very satisfactory prices can be expected for the coming season. However, the grower who produces exceptionally good fruit seldom has a year of poor prices, for the rule seems to be—"good prices for good berries"—which leads us to believe our greatest efforts should be for **better** rather than for **more** fruit.

We are soliciting your order for berry plants because we firmly believe we are able to give you better plants and better service at prices that represent substantial savings. May we prove this to you during 1939?

RAYNER BROTHERS

Rayner's GROWING, HANDLING, AND SHIPPING FACILITIES, MEAN BETTER PLANTS FOR YOU

Strong, thrifty plants are the first step in the successful production of strawberries, and to assure your success, we have fixed standards to hold the quality of our plants as near perfection as possible, and to retain their inherent value in handling and in transit. This represents one of the plus values of Rayner's Plants.

In producing our plants we follow the very best cultural practices, using only the best and most fertile soil which is kept supplied with the proper elements for the maximum development of both the **roots and crown.** The parent stock is especially selected for health, vigor and size. After the plant bed is made all our plantings are gone over, row by row by experienced men who can distinguish at a glance any possible mixture or any deviation from true characteristics of the variety. Any plants that do not come up to strict standards are immediately rouged out.

WE CONTRIBUTE OUR SUCCESS TO THE RIGID AND CONSCIENTIOUS FOLLOWING OF THESE RULES

True to Name: The plants must be true to name and kept so by careful handling. The poorest plants are often better than mixed plants of some variety not suited to your soil or climate.

Plants: The plants must be good, with large healthy crowns and a full, well developed root system with an abundance of fine fibrous roots. Such plants can be grown only on light sandy loam such as we use for growing our plants. Sufficient plant food applied at the proper time and careful cultivation are also necessary in producing high quality plants.

Cleaning: When plants are dug in the spring there are many dead leaves and runners hanging to the crown and if these are not removed there will be great danger of the plants heating in transit. Our plants are thoroughly cleaned, all dead leaves and runners removed and the roots straightened. This makes planting better and easier besides saving quite a bit on transportation costs.

Grading: In every field there are always some late runner plants that do not have fully developed root systems and are of very little value. All such inferior plants should be discarded. There will be full count of strong, vigorous plants.

Handling: Plants, if permitted to stand unprotected in the sun or wind, dry out quickly and in doing so lose much of their strength and vitality. Plants must be kept moist and fresh, and handled quickly to retain all of their inherent value.

Packing: Our plants are carefully packed in light ventilated crates, small quantities wrapped in waterproof paper the roots in layers of damp spaghnum moss with the crowns at the outside of the crate or package. Plants thus packed will arrive safely at their destination in perfect growing condition.

Promptness: Adds much to the value of the plants. Plants that do not arrive until after your best planting time is past are worth much less to you, even though the plants are of the very best quality, than plants that arrive promptly, right when you are ready for them. In Promptness we stand second to none in the berry plant business.

Any of these things ommitted or carelessly done will detract from the true value of the plants and when placing your order with us you may rest assured all the above rules will be carefully followed. We know too well what the results would be, should we fail to maintain the high quality of our plants.

To gain and hold the confidence and good will of our customers and to build up a strong thriving business has always been our aim. We believe the true statement of facts, the honest description of varieties and by giving a "Square Deal" to every one to be the only way this great ambition may be fully realized.

The use you make of the enclosed order sheet will prove to us just what you think of the policy we are following. Send your order in now, shipment will be made when you desire.

A VIEW OF OUR PLANTS FOR 1939 ORDERS

Copyrighted 1939, Rayner Bros., Salisbury, Md.

Strawberries LEAD ALL SMALL FRUITS IN Profits

We all hope to receive as large a profit as possible no matter what we plant, although there is a natural feeling of pride in growing any crop, this feeling is intensified when a neat profit is realized. Strawberries have consistently been one of the best paying crops and we believe we are conservative in placing the profit you may expect under average conditions at $300.00 per acre. With the plants well grown, favorable weather and a good market, profit as high as $1000.00 is often realized. This is far above the average and to expect such returns a grower must have ideal soil, give his plantings the very best of care and obtain good prices for his entire crop.

Advantages of Strawberries—Very little money is needed to set a berry field large enough to net a good profit. Only 8,000 plants are needed to set an acre and about 600 to 800 lbs. of fertilizer. By using stable manure and green cover crops good crops of berries can be grown without any fertilizer whatever. Small plots can be used to good advantage in the berry business, ½ acre or even less planted to Strawberries will show a net return worthy of serious consideration. Strawberries are the first fruit crop harvested in the spring, bringing in cash when it is most needed to help carry out other farm projects. If you are not growing Strawberries now, be sure to set some this year, no matter what type of farming you conduct, we are sure they will return as large or even larger profit per dollar invested than any other crop you could grow.

Plant Every Year—Some years and under some conditions little or no profit may be realized from Strawberries but taken year after year they will undoubtedly return higher profit than any other farm crop. This is the reason the successful berry grower has berries every year, not too many, just what you can handle to good advantage. It has been shown, time after time that one acre of well cared for berries will produce a larger net profit than several acres that have been given indifferent attention.

Use Good Plants—Good, vigorous plants are an important essential in profitable berry growing. Ours are of consistent high quality, are packed with pep and vitality and are priced to save you money. We hope you will set our plants and we will do everything we can to aid you in making Strawberries your best paying crop.

Hundreds of Thousands of Well-Grown Plants Ready For Your Order

Cultural Practices

Strawberries are easily grown, and the factors governing the growth of the plants and production of fruit, that can be controlled, will usually more than offset the effects of varied weather conditions. Good care and poor weather will usually produce more and better fruit and larger profits than poor care and good weather. Following are suggestions on every phase of Strawberry Culture which we hope will aid you in getting the maximum of both pleasure and profit from your berry plantings. Should you have any questions which are not answered here we shall be glad to have you write us.

Adaptability: The strawberry is the most versatile fruit grown and is successful from Florida to California, and can be grown on almost any soil that will retain sufficient moisture to mature the fruit. The adaptability of each variety for certain latitudes make this wide range possible.

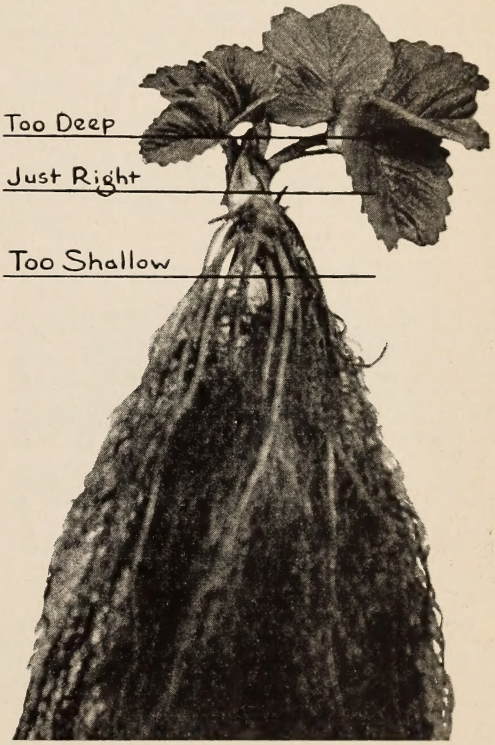
Soil Selection: To produce the maximum yield the selection of suitable soil is of major importance. As strawberries draw very heavily on moisture at fruiting time and if there is not sufficient present, the crops will be cut down materially, the soil selected should be retentive of moisture, should contain an abundance of humus and at the same time have good drainage. These are the essentials of good strawberry soil. In sections where the white grub is prevalent, the soil selected for berries should have been planted to truck crops that had thorough cultivation for two years, previous to setting the berry plants. Soil that has been planted to truck crops is preferable in all cases as the clean cultivation given the preceding crop will cut down the presence of weed seed and the soil will be in better mechanical condition. Newly plowed sod land should be avoided as it may be badly infested with white grub and at best it is rough and hard to get in any sort of condition. If no other land is available, plow in the fall and disc or harrow several times during the winter and spring. This will aid in getting the soil in better condition and most of the grubs will be killed out.

Preparing the Land: When conditions permit it is well to plow down a cover crop of rye or vetch or other cover crops suitable for your section. This is not necessary, but it will add much humus to the soil which will increase the fertility and aid in retaining moisture. If the land should be covered with grass or weeds, these should be plowed down while green when they will add much humus and the seed will not likely germinate, but if permitted to die the growth is of little value and the seed will make constant hoeing necessary. The land selected should be plowed as early as possible in the spring and disced or harrowed thoroughly until a firm, even plant bed is obtained.

Time To Plant: Early Spring is the very best time to set strawberry plants. When the plants are dormant they withstand digging, shipping and transplanting better, start growing quicker and are much more vigorous than when planted after the growth has started. Early runner plants are more productive than those made in the late summer or fall, thus by early planting your patch will be more productive. It costs no more to plant early than late thus there is no reason why everyone should not enjoy the beneficial results of Early Planting. Light frosts, that do not heave the ground will not damage the plants. April is the proper time to set plants in the Northern States, in the Central States March and early April and in the Southern States from November 1 until April 1. Be sure to have your order at hand when your ground is ready.

This is one of the great advantages we can offer you. Our climate is such that we can furnish you hardy, fresh dug plants promptly any time from Oct. 15th to May 1st., whereas Northern plant growers are often unable to dig until your plants should have been in the ground.

Care of Plants: Plants should be set as soon as received. If for any reason you are unable to set them for three or four days the plants should be removed from the crate and the roots and moss dampened, replaced in the crate and stored where it is cool, preferably in a cellar. Should you expect to hold the plants for a longer period it is better to heal them in the ground. The roots should be dampened, the bundles opened and the plants heeled in a V-shaped trench with the crowns even with the ground, and the soil packed firmly around the roots. If desirable they may be heeled in several layers with a few inches of soil between each row. By heeling the plants in a shady place and keeping the soil moist they will keep in perfect condition for two or three weeks. Be sure to have the plants well spread out so that the soil will come in contact with all the roots.



Planting: There are many methods of setting plants and of course you should use the one best suited to your needs. The object is to have the roots straight down and spread out fan shape with the **crown even with the surface** and the soil packed firmly about the roots. There are no beneficial effects from clipping the roots but it is better to clip off an inch or two than to have the roots doubled up. If a horsedrawn transplanter is used this practice will be a great aid in getting the plants set properly. It is very important to set the plants at the proper depth, as any that are set too deep will seldom amount to anything even though they may live all summer and those set too shallow will have the top of the roots exposed to the air, this will dry the roots out and often the plant will die.

The most popular tools for setting plants are the trowel, dibble or spade. Under favorable conditions the horse drawn transplanter will give good results provided the operators use care so that the plants are set properly.

CULTURAL PRACTICES (Continued)

Before setting, the plants should be soaked in water for several hours or over night, so that the roots may absorb all the moisture possible. This will aid in carrying the plants until feeder roots can be sent out. The plants should be protected from the sun and wind and should be kept moist until set.

Distance to Plant: The plants should be set from 15 to 36 inches apart in rows from 3½ to 4½ feet apart. The distance plants are set in the row should vary according to the variety. Heavy bedding varieties such as Blakemore and Dunlap should be set farther apart than varieties that make large plants but do not bed so freely, such as Chesapeake or Beauty. We have found 3 feet 8 inches a good distance for the rows but on very fertile soil it is well to space them 4 or even 4½ feet. With plants set 18 to 20 inches and rows 3 feet 8 inches about 8,000 plants are required per acre.

Cultivation: After the growth starts the plants should be kept thoroughly cultivated. It is well to cultivate at weekly intervals until the plant bed is made. This will aid in preserving moisture and will also cut down on the hoeing necessary to keep down weeds. Cultivation next to the plants should be shallow, stirring the soil to a depth of not more than 2 inches. The plants should be hoed soon after they are set and care taken to uncover any plants that have been set too deep. This is important, don't neglect it. Hoeing should also be shallow, from 1 to 1½ inches. In the cultivation always avoid going to depth that will disturb the roots. Generally, the well spaced matted row is the best system for growing strawberries. The first runners should be encouraged as the early plants are much more productive than the late runners. When hoeing it is well to see that the plants do not become too thickly set in the bed. This should be given special attention with free bedding varieties such as Blakemore and Dorsett.

With 3½ foot rows a bed 18 to 24 inches wide, with the plants well spaced, will be ideal for heavy production of large fruit. Where the rows are further apart the bed may be wider in proportion. **Be sure that the plants are not crowded in the bed.** For the hill system the plants are set much closer and all the runners kept cut off. As this method requires much hand labor we feel it should be used only when space is very limited or with the Everbearers.

Removing Blossoms: Flower stems usually appear on strawberry plants soon after they are set in the field and as the production of fruit is a severe drain on their vitality, the flower stems should be removed as they appear. With the Everbearers the blossoms should be removed until the plants are well established, this will usually require about sixty days.

Fertilizer and Manure: Well rotted stable manure is ideal for strawberries. This may be applied immediately after the ground is plowed in the spring and disced in. When applied to the preceding crop the results are usually as good as when applied directly to the soil for berries. If you do not have this material, green manure and commercial fertilizer may be used with very good results. Though green manures are desirable they are not essential for profitable berry production except when the soil is deficient in humus (organic matter). For several years we have used a mixture of 3 parts of dissolved bone and 1 part 16% acid phosphate, at the rate of 700 lbs. per acre in the drill, applied about a week before the plants are set. This has given very satisfactory results. The fertilizer should be thoroughly worked in and mixed with the soil or it may be appplied as a top dressing after the plants are set. With unfavorable conditions or with a late spring it is better to apply as a top dressing than to wait a week for the fertilizer to become mixed with the soil. Never set the plants immediately after the fertilizer is applied, wait at least a full week. When it is applied broadcast, 1000 lbs. per acre may be safely used but it should be worked into the soil well, at least a week prior to setting plants. We do not recommend using more than 1000 lbs. broadcast or 700 lbs. in the drill. Raw bone meal may also be used and give very good results. However, this is rather expensive and is slow to become available. Nitrate of Soda, Sulphate of Ammonia and Potash Salts should be avoided as any of these materials will burn the roots should they come in direct contact with them. If such material must be used it should be applied as a top dressing and placed considerable distance from the plants. If poultry manure is available a combination of two parts manure and one part 16% phosphoric acid will make a very satisfactory fertilizer. This should be applied as for the other commercial fertilizers. A top dressing in late summer though not necessary, will often increase the yield and the size of the fruit considerably. Usually the fall application is preferable as it does not cause such a rank growth of vines and weeds as when applied in the spring before fruiting. This should be applied when the leaves are dry, at the rate of 600 to 800 lbs. per acre, of a mixture containing from 4 per cent to 7 per cent nitrogen, 6 per cent to 10 per cent phosphoric acid and 4 to 6 per cent potash. All fertilizer should be brushed off the leaves.

Mating Varieties: The perfect varieties will produce a full crop of fruit when planted alone. The imperfect varieties must be planted with some perfect variety of the same season to pollenize the blossoms. There should be two rows of the perfect and four rows of the imperfect. All varieties we list are perfect flowering.

Mulching: There are several reasons why mulching is desirable. Its use prevents the freezing and thawing of the ground in winter, keeps the soil cool and conserves moisture during the fruiting season and also helps to keep the berries clean during a rain. Strawy stable manure, straw, wild hay or marsh grass are materials commonly used, applied at the rate of about 3 tons per acre. The mulch should be applied before the first hard freeze, as it has been found that the first sudden drop in temperature does more damage to unprotected plants than subsequent freezes, even though the temperature may go much lower. In other words to apply a mulch after there has been a hard freeze, in the hope of preventing winter injury is simply locking the door after the horse is stolen. In the spring the mulch should be raked off between the rows or worked down around the plants where it will also serve to retard the growth of weeds.

Spraying and Dusting: As strawberries are seldom subject to any serious damage from diseases or insects spraying or dusting are not commonly practiced. Setting healthy plants of varieties immune or resistant to disease is much more desirable. In sections where the Weevil (Clipper) prevail they can be controlled by dusting the beds just after the first buds appear, and again about 10 days later, with a mixture of 85% Sulphur and 15% Arsenate of Lead.

Summer and Early Fall Planting: There are two reasons why Summer and early Fall planting is seldom successful; first, it is almost impossible to get good plants and second; even if you get good plants they seldom, if ever, give as good results as plants set in the early spring. Don't put off your planting until Fall. If you do you are almost sure to be disappointed.

PLANTS IN GOOD CONDITION

April 1, 1938

I received the strawberry plants Monday, and they were in good condition. Just had time to get them in the ground before a big rain.—Mrs. Ruth Gleckler, Pike Co., Illinois.

WELL PLEASED WITH PLANTS

April 25, 1938

I received my berry plants O.K. You sure gave me service and I thank you. I was well pleased with the plants, and hope to buy more next year.—Mr. Arthur C. Wiley, Cattaraugus Co., New York.

Better Berries for Bigger Profits

Fancy berries always return larger profits for the grower and are more quickly and more easily sold than small inferior fruits. The U. S. Department of Agriculture and several State Experiment Stations have been conducting experiments to determine the best methods of increasing the size, quality, yield and keeping qualities of the fruit. We give here, briefly, the results of these experiments.

SPACING PLANTS: The U. S. Dept. of Agri. cooperating with the North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station, in 1934 established conclusively the value of spacing the runner plants of Blakemore in North Carolina. These tests were as follows:

	Yield qts. per acre	No. 1's per cent. aver. of 6 pickings	Culls per cent. Aver. of 6 pickings
24 inch rows, 6 in., spacing	4760	80	20
24 inch rows, 9 in., spacing	4993	84	16
12 inch double hill	3506	90	10
30 inch matted row	2331	57	43
12 inch matted row	2098	68	32

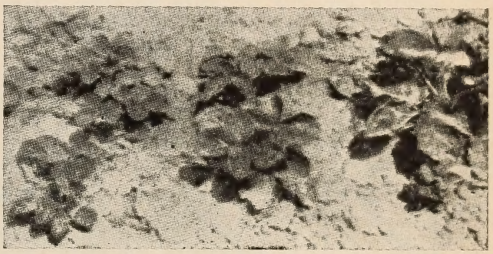
The keeping quality of the fruit was also much improved by the better ventilation afforded in the spaced rows.

In "Science" magazine of October 5, 1934, Dr. George M. Darrow, of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture states, in part "Careful observations during the current season of the new varieties, Dorsett and Fairfax and the older variety, Blakemore, all introductions of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture support the explanation that spacing is the chief factor in the local adaptation of strawberry varieties. Apparently in varieties such as Blakemore and Dorsett, where vigor of plant may be expressed by the production of many runners, yields may be increased by restricting the number of runner plants to the optimum per square foot. Runner restriction, conserving as it does the soil nutrients and moisture, tends toward more crowns, more fruit buds and more fruit per plant."

In an article for the American Pomological Society, Dr. Darrow states further: "Last June I saw fields in matted rows both in Conn. and N. H., where decay would be equally as high as in the experimental matted row. (North Carolina, 1934, decay was 26% one day after picking fruit from 30 inch matted rows). In one field with dense matted rows in this state (Conn.) a large part of all the green berries on the plants were rotting. Spacing plants so that dew and rain can dry off much more quickly than in matted rows is an effective way to reduce decay in the field."

Encouraging the early runner plants to root and removing the late runner plants, which only serve to retard the growth of the early plants, will make the well spaced plant very vigorous, enabling it to develop a large crown and many fruit buds. By an experiment made in the fall of 1934 by Dr. Darrow, Senior Pomologist of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, on the relation of the number of leaves in the fall per plant to the number of berries produced established a direct relation between the leaf area in the fall to the productiveness of the plant the following spring. The results of these tests are as follows:

Variety	Leaves in Fall	Berries in Spring	Flowers in Spring
Blakemore	2	13.2	15.9
	10	64.7	75.1
Dorsett	2	12.7	22.9
	10	41.3	92.8
Fairfax	2	12.2	15.5
	10	73.3	97.1



Starting the spaced bed in July; mother plant at right

By this time one can readily see just what results may be expected when a little time is spent in keeping the plants spaced so that large well developed plants will be made, rather than having a dense matted row with plants so crowded that only 2 or 3 leaves are developed.

HANDLING THE FRUIT: The Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station in their Bulletin No. 318, March 1935: Perfect strawberries held to 44 degrees F. kept in marketable condition for 8 to 12 days. Damaged berries only 2 days, while perfect berries held at 75 degrees F. kept only 1½ days and damaged berries less than a day. Raspberries picked in the early morning and late evening kept better than when picked during the middle of the day, with or without refrigeration. (We believe this will also apply to strawberries). After six days raspberries from six different pickers ranged from 10 to 95 per cent decay. This certainly shows the necessity for great care in picking and handling the fruit in relation to its keeping quality.

Spaced bed in September; note the individual plant has many leaves

SOIL ACIDITY AND HUMUS: Prof. J. B. Hester, Norfolk, Va., Virginia Truck Experiment Station, has found the range of soil acidity at which strawberries grew vigorously was directly related to the amounts of organic matter in the soil. Soluable aluminum, (which is considered the injurious element in the soil when soils are very acid), disappeared when large amounts of organic matter were added. In soil with 7.5 per cent organic matter plants grew at a ph. of 4.6 while with less than 1 per cent. organic matter, plants did not grow well at a ph. of less than 5.8. With high humus content strawberries and other crops grow well over a wide range of soil acidity. We believe this finding to be one of great value to farmers in all lines and should be given special attention when planning the farm program and crop rotation.

For Peak Performance

To realize the maximum of pleasure and profit from your berries, there are some points that must be considered beyond the actual production of the fruit.

1. Plant only such varieties as produce firm, attractive fruit of high dessert quality, which are adapted to your locality and market.

2. Set your berries on good, rich soil, that is well drained, retentive of moisture and in good mechanical condition. Plants that are well fed will produce larger berries.

3. Take special care that the plants do not become too crowded in the row. Encourage the early runners to root as these will produce more and better berries than the late runner plants. A bed 18 to 24 inches wide with the plants spaced 6 to 9 inches apart in the bed is ideal for heavy production of high quality fruit. Fruit will be more firm and there will be less decay in wet weather, as a result of the improved ventilation.

4. Keep the berries closely picked so that they do not become too over-ripe and in so doing lose their quality and appearance.

5. Care in picking and handling will aid greatly in retaining the high quality of the fruit. This should receive special attention when the berries are to be shipped long distances or are to be kept for two or three days. Berries that are bruised and crushed will often mold quickly while fruit handled carefully will keep in good condition. The berries should be kept as cool as possible and not be permitted to stand in the sun any longer than is absolutely necessary.

6. Careful grading will also aid greatly in maintaining high quality. All decayed and imperfect fruit should be discarded and any undersized berries packed separately.

7. Mulching will aid greatly in keeping the berries clean during a rain and also keep the ground cool and moist. This practice is a great aid in producing high quality fruit.

8. Always use new or clean packages, these greatly enhance the appearance of the fruit and make selling much easier. Dark, dirty crates and baskets should never be used. Quite often dark, unattractive packages will detract twice as much from the selling price as new containers would have cost.

3. Have your baskets well filled. Everyone likes good measure, give it to them, it PAYS.

Better Marketing Means Bigger Profits

Marketing—This should receive very careful consideration as it is one of the major items in relation to your profit. Of course every grower must work out his marketing method to meet his or her particular requirements, however, the method used should be the one that will realize the very best price for the crop. Should you have a nearby market and your acreage is not too large, by all means retail your berries; in this way you save the transportation costs and the middleman's profit goes into your own pocket. These are two large items and should not be expended unless no other course is available. Of course, with a large acreage or when markets are at considerable distance the large wholesale markets must be used.

If you are located close to a well traveled highway, a roadside stand should solve your marketing problem nicely as you will be able to dispose of your berries and some other products at good prices and eliminate the trouble and expense of hauling to some nearby city or town. Then there are grocery stores, hotels, and your own private customers, any or all of these may fit into your marketing program. Whatever method you decide on bear in mind that **It Pays to Advertise.** Grade your berries carefully. Give full measure, grow varieties that are sweet and good and above all let people know you have them. But do not fall down on your grading no matter how many orders you have to turn down. If you do, all the time and effort you have spent in building up a reputation as a grower of quality berries will quickly be lost.

When shipping to the wholesale markets grading is just as important as when selling locally. The transportation costs are the same, crates and picking the same, whether the berries are of the very best quality or are poor, but there will be a great difference in the returns from fancy berries and just ordinary ones. There is always enough spread on wholesale markets so that by commanding top quotations your berries will show a nice margin of profit.

NORTHSTAR

A Valuable New Medium Early Berry

Through the untiring efforts of Dr. George M. Darrow of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, and his associates, to improve the strawberry varieties, we have the pleasure of introducing Northstar, Fairmore, and Daybreak, three new varieties which are decidedly superior to the older sorts in the areas to which they are adapted. We sincerely believe these varieties represent a great contribution to the welfare of berry growers in these areas.

ADAPTABILITY—This promising second early variety was originated by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, and is being introduced as a second early commercial and home garden variety of high quality, and above average beauty, and is recommended for trial from Virginia to Oklahoma and northward. It has been promising as far north as Amherst, Mass., and Geneva, New York.

ORIGIN—The Northstar (U. S. D. A. 1425) originated from a cross of Howard 17 and Redheart made in 1928, and was selected as promising in 1930, has been tested rather widely since, and has shown very promising. It has been outstanding in its yield of large, medium early, tart, firm berries of high quality, and as it makes a thin matted row, it is easier to raise fancy berries of this sort than of some other varieties, as the plants are usually well spaced.

GROWTH—The plants and leaves are above average in size. The leaves are large and free from spot and scorch in Maryland. The plants are productive of large berries, and the flowers contain an abundance of pollen and usually set well. Being well protected by the leaves, they are not readily frosted. Because of its limited plant production and protected flowers, it is recommended for the more fertile and moist soils, and for locations where Dorsett may be frosted.

SIZE—Berries average very large, as large as those of Fairfax and Dorsett. In one test, they averaged 54 berries to the quart where Dorsett averaged 56 to the quart. They are blunt, conic, or wedge shaped, sometimes flattened at the end, but with a tendency to be oval.

QUALITY AND ATTRACTIVENESS—The flavor of Northstar is somewhat acid, and we would say between that of Dorsett and Blakemore. The aroma is very pleasing. The skin is glossy and a light to medium red, close to the color of Blakemore, and like Blakemore, it does not darken, ripening evenly all over, better in this respect than most varieties. The flesh is a light red to the center, and is firm and juicy. The seed are small, yellow, and about even with the surface, or slightly raised. The calyx is medium in size. The Northstar is a very beautiful berry, and fully as attractive as Dorsett.

A QUART BASKET OF NORTHSTAR

FIRMNESS—We have found the Northstar to be sufficiently firm to make an exceptionally valuable commercial berry to the sections for which it is adapted, and we believe its ability to ship well, combined with its high dessert quality, will make it an exceptionally valuable commercial berry.

FROST RESISTANCE—As the flowers are protected by the leaves, Northstar has proven to be very resistant to late frosts, and is far less susceptible to frost injury than Dorsett or Big Joe. This feature will make it very valuable to growers who are so located that frost injury is a major problem.

PRODUCTIVENESS — Northstar is productive, fully equal to the best of the present varieties. and as the plants are usually well spaced in the bed, the entire crop is sized up satisfactorily, which adds materially to the value of the crop. We truly believe Northstar should be given a thorough trial by growers with moist fertile soils, who have not found Dorsett or Fairfax to fully meet their requirements.

A Most Promising New Shipping Berry

Primarily developed to meet the requirements found in Eastern North Carolina, the Fairmore has been outstanding under conditions there, where Blakemore and Missionary are now the most popular varieties. The experience of growers for the past several years indicates the need of sweet, high flavored varieties, as well as fruit of the type of Blakemore, and for varieties having greater disease resistance.

ORIGIN AND ADAPTABILITY—The Fairmore (N. C. 669) originated as a cross between Blakemore and Fairfax made in 1933 at the U. S. Plant Field Station near Glenn Dale, Maryland by Dr. George M. Darrow. It was among the selections made in 1934 from seedlings taken to Willard the previous year. In 1935, 1937, and 1938, it was outstanding for its firmness and shipping quality, and has been constantly more vigorous than Missionary, Klondike, Blakemore, and Fairfax. The Fairmore was developed especially for commercial production in eastern North Carolina, but undoubtedly will be valuable over quite a wide area, as the parents, Blakemore and Fairfax, both have quite wide adaptability. We have found it was satisfactory here.

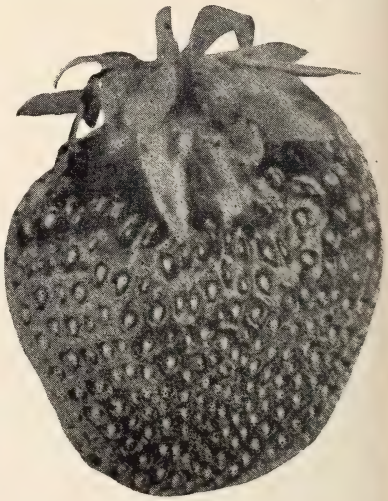
GROWTH—The Fairmore is more vigorous than other varieties, and far more vigorous than Fairfax in eastern North Carolina. The plants become very large, and the leaves are relatively large. It produces long runners, making spacing easy. The leaves are dark green, glossy, and somewhat cupped. Compared with Blakemore, it has averaged about as free from leaf scorch, but more free from leaf spot.

SIZE—The berries of Fairmore average larger than Blakemore. It has about the same shape, but is sometimes necked, and is somewhat less variable in size than Blakemore. The seed are raised and mostly yellow or greenish yellow. The fruit is a glossy crimson, like that of Fairfax, but it does not turn so dark as does Fairfax in holding. The cap is large and attractive.

QUALITY AND FLAVOR—The flavor is sub-acid, and is preferred by most people to all other varieties except Daybreak and Southland in eastern North Carolina, being usually equal and often superior to Fairfax in that region, and having much less acid than Klondike, Missionary, or Blakemore.

FIRMNESS—The Fairmore is very firm and the skin is tough, resulting in fruit more firm than Blakemore, and under some conditions, even more firm than Fairfax, making it an exceptionally promising variety for commercial growing.

PRODUCTIVENESS—The ripening season begins with that of Blakemore. The yield in eastern North Carolina is usually equal to, or even greater than, that of Blakemore, and it ripens more uniformly throughout the season. Yield of No. 1 berries is usually greater than for Blakemore and considerably greater than that of Missionary, as shown by yields at Willard, North Carolina in the following table:



FAIRMORE

TRIPLE ROW
(Spaced bed)

Variety	Total Crop Records: Total Yield (Qts. per acre)	Total Crop Records: Aver. berry Size—(No. per qt.)	Record of U. S. No. 1's: Percent of No. 1's	Record of U. S. No. 1's: Yield (Qts. per acre)	Record of U. S. No. 1's: Aver. berry Size—(No. per qt.)
Blakemore	5527	113	69.6	3846	100
Fairmore	6507	85	78.4	5101	77
Daybreak	4780	100	71.0	3394	89
Missionary	4398	143	62.7	2758	119

Cautions—Fairmore is so vigorous that care must be taken that the rows do not become too densely matted, or too much nitrogen applied, which would undoubtedly cause low yields of small fruit.

PROMPTNESS APPRECIATED

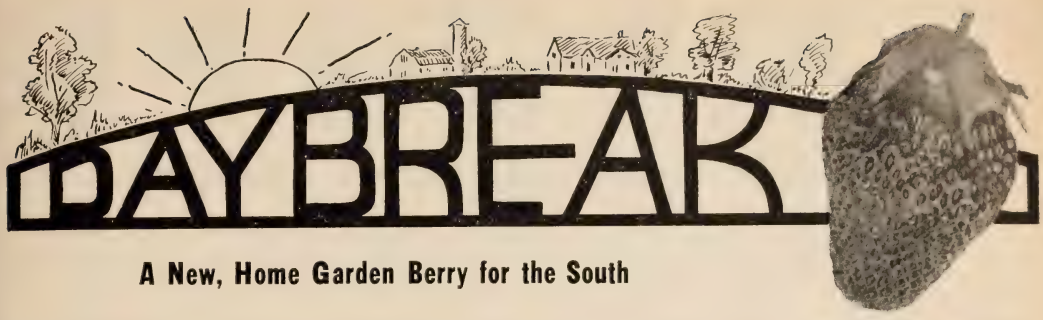
April 4, 1938

Received my strawberry plants in good condition, and I wish to thank you for your promptness in shipping.—Mrs. Martha Luebben, Franklin Co., Ohio.

PLANTS LOOK STURDY

March 25, 1938

Plants arrived yesterday in fine condition, and certainly look sturdy. All were set out yesterday. —Miss Mary Carr, King George Co., Virginia.



A New, Home Garden Berry for the South

Daybreak is a variety of exceptionally high quality, and is being introduced as a home garden variety, as the result of trials in eastern North Carolina.

Origin—The Daybreak (N. C. 419) originated from a cross between Missionary and Fairfax made by George F. Waldo in 1931, in the U. S. Plant Field Station near Glenn Dale, Maryland. The seedlings from this cross were taken to Willard, North Carolina in 1931, and it was among the selections made in 1932 and 1933. In 1934 and again in 1935, it was outstanding in vigor, and in the extent of the early crop. In 1937 and 1938 tests by cooperating growers in Pender, Duplin, and Columbus Counties indicated it was worthy of introduction as a home garden variety in eastern North Carolina. The Daybreak is as vigorous as Fairmore, and more vigorous than any other commercial variety in eastern North Carolina, making a heavy matted row, which may quickly become too dense. The leaves are large and deep green,, and have not been seriously injured by leaf diseases in eastern North Carolina, and it is considered resistant to leaf scorch and leaf spot. Pollen production is abundant, even in the first flowers to open, though all the berries are not fully pollinated, and the primary berries and flowers are very large.

The ripening season normally begins several days before that of Blakemore, and often 10 days before that of Missionary. Though its ripening season in most years is short, the Daybreak is usually as productive as Blakemore and Missionary. The berries are larger than those of Blakemore, buf not so large as those of Fairmore. They are oval to long, blunt conic in shape, with a pronounced neck. It is very uniform in shape. The color is glossy crimson, similar to that of Fairfax, but it turns dull more quickly, if the berry is picked very ripe. The skin is tender, which makes it more susceptible to bruising than Blakemore. The flesh is rich, bright red and tender. The flavor is sub-acid. Under normal conditions in eastern North Carolina, it is very aromatic and richer than either Fairfax of Missionary. Most people seem to prefer its flavor to that of any other variety.

Under conditions to which it is adapted, Daybreak is a very promising selection, and fully worthy of trial by any grower interested in a berry of this type.

CLERMONT A New York Station creation that is gaining much popularity and praise in that state. At the Experiment Station at Geneva they were really outstanding, producing a very good crop of large, light red berries with a very high gloss and a bright green calyx.

With us they made a good yield and the fruit was quite attractive but calyx and the foliage did not hold up as well as we would like. Therefore it is our opinion that Clermont is at its best North of the Mason-Dixon line.

The plants are vigorous and make a good fruiting row. The fruit is large and sizes up well, has good quality and flavor. In the Northern sections where Clermont is at its best it is a truly fine variety and well worth a trial.

BELLMAR Another of the U. S. Department creations. Like Blakemore, a seedling of Premier and Missionary. Bellmar was introduced in 1931 and has gained quite some popularity along the East Coast, as far south as North Carolina and on up into the New England states. Its success has not been outstanding, although in some cases it has proven superior to the older varieties. The fruiting season is two to three days later than Blakemore, the berries are large, firm, uniform, of a rather dark glossy red, somewhat darker than Premier but their gloss gives them a fresh, bright appearance and they do not appear over-ripe as most dark berries do. Very productive in normal seasons running close to Aberdeen or Premier, sizing up the entire crop very well. The plant growth is very vigorous, though more susceptible to leaf spot than Premier. Usually, under dry conditions, Bellmar does not hold up as well as we would like except when planted on low, moist soil. Taking these facts into consideration we advise that, before planting heavily of Bellmar, you try them in your own soil to find if they are suitable.

CATSKILL IN FINE CONDITION

April 5, 1938

I received the Catskill plants today, and they were in fine condition, and I certainly wish to thank you for such fair treatment.—Mr. Frank Bacon, Johnson Co., Kansas.

PLANTS ARE FINE

April 14, 1938

Many thanks for the plants. They are fine.—Mr. J. C. Shortlidge, Chester Co., Pa.

April 25, 1938

PLANTS VERY NICE

April 11, 1938

Received strawberry plants Wednesday evening. I call this some service, as I sent my order Monday evening. Plants were very nice, and in good condition. Thanks for extra plants, and for prompt service.—Mr. Edwin S. Snyder, Berks Co., Pa.

Received the berry plants in good condition, and wish to thank you for your promptness in mailing.—Mr. H. H. Muck, Washington Co., Md.

PREMIER

Frost-Proof, Productive and Profitable

A variety so widely and favorably known that a description is hardly necessary. Early, frost resistant, very productive. Has never failed to make a crop in over 20 years and, until the introduction of Dorsett, Fairfax and Catskill, had returned more profit to the growers than any early variety. Premier is just as good as ever but the newer varieties are superior in many respects.

GROWTH—Premier is a very vigorous variety, making a good bed on all types of soil, however, they respond well to fertile soil and good cultivation. In their freedom from disease they have been the standard by which other varieties are judged.

SIZE—The first berries average large to very large but due to Premier's tremendous productiveness they have a tendency to run down during the last of the season as so many berries are set that it is practically impossible for them all to size up unless the soil and weather conditions are very favorable.

FIRMNESS—Fruit is fairly firm, but here is what we consider Premier's weakest point. For home markets or markets within 100 or 150 miles there is very little trouble from this source.

FROST RESISTANCE—This is Premier's great advantage over all early varieties, even Dorsett and Fairfax can not stand up with Premier in resisting late frosts. In localities where late frosts are common Premier is still the early variety you should plant.

QUALITY AND FLAVOR—The flavor and quality are both very good. This is necessary for any variety to have gained the popularity Premier has enjoyed.

PRODUCTIVENESS—Everyone knows of Premier's productiveness, under some conditions they may have been equalled or even bettered but for heavy production under general conditions they stand unchallenged. Growers have written us telling of yields of over 20,000 quarts per acre under conditions that were far from ideal.

HOWARD 17 (Premier). This variety is really Premier or vice versa. It is conceded it was really originated by Mr. Howard but was widely advertised as Premier before introduced as Howard 17 and is generally known by that name except in the New England states. Are officially known as Howard 17 in the State Experiment Stations and by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Regardless of name, it is a mighty fine variety. For full description see Premier.

MISSIONARY An old, dependable shipping variety, largely grown in Florida and other southern states. Does well in all types of soil and especially well in the lighter types. Is very popular with the juice men. We believe Blakemore a better variety generally, with the exception of in Florida where the Missionary is still the leading variety. The fruit is rather tart, dark red in color, of medium size and has a very attractive appearance. A heavy producer and sizes up the entire crop well.

PLANTS ARRIVED SAFELY

March 22, 1938

I am glad to report I received the berry plants all right and safe. Hoping I will have good success with them. Thank you.—Mr. Olie L. Richardson, Halifax Co., Virginia.

HAVE STARTED GROWING

March 19, 1938

Received the plants in good condition, and was able to plant them the day received. Had a good rain on them, and they have already started growing.—Mrs. Eva Flaugher, Nelson Co., Kentucky.

THANKS FOR PROMPTNESS

March 14, 1938

The berries came O.K. today, and I thank you for being so prompt in sending them.—Mr. H. Macomber, Queen Annes Co., Maryland.

ALL IN FINE CONDITION

March 31, 1938

Just received berry plants and grape vines, all in fine condition.—Mr. Walter Sublett, Putnam Co., Indiana.

PREMIER BERRIES, BRIGHT AND ATTRACTIVE

most outstanding early berry
DORSETT

A FINE VARIETY OF UNUSUAL MERIT

Originated by the U. S. Department of Agriculture in 1932 and released in 1934. Since introduction Dorsett has been planted in almost all sections of the country and nearly every grower who planted them was amazed at the flavor, vigor and yield of this fine early variety. Through their high flavor, excellent quality and uniform beauty they have demanded first choice and highest prices on all markets.

GROWTH—The health and vigor of Dorsett is far superior to the older varieties, making a strong upright growth that may become too rank on rich soil that has had too liberal applications of fertilizer or manure, this is especially true in the Northern States and is a condition that should be avoided as the yield and the size of the fruit will be cut down materially. Very resistant to leaf spot and other foliage troubles, even more resistant than Premier which is the most resistant of the older varieties.

SIZE—The fruit is large although they will not average as large as Fairfax, are larger than any of the older early varieties. Averaging about with Chesapeake. Under very dry conditions Dorsett berries will run down in size toward the end of the season but with normal weather or when the plants are properly spaced the entire crop is matured to a good size.

QUALITY AND FLAVOR—The superior flavor and quality of Dorsett is credited to its parent, Royal Sovereign, an old English variety which was prized for high dessert quality. Being superior to Chesapeake or Wm. Belt. This exceptional quality has placed Dorsett as a great favorite on all markets and where the berries are sold to a private trade the great demand and repeat calls have held the price of Dorsett berries well in advance of the general market.

FIRMNESS—More firm than Premier, standing long hauls and refrigeration much better than this old variety. Although they are not as firm as Fairfax or Blakemore, will stand shipping very well and will arrive in the markets in excellent condition.

PRODUCTIVENESS—Although Dorsett will not set as large a crop as Premier they have outyielded them in many tests through their ability to size the entire crop to good marketable berries.

COLOR—Dorsett berries have a beautiful appearance, are a light red in color, several shades lighter than Premier, retaining this color to a marked degree for several days after they are apparently ripe. The fruit is conic to long conic, very regular with a few of the early berries wedge shape. In our opinion there is no variety more attractive than Dorsett.

FROST RESISTANCE—From the reports we have and from our own experience, Dorsett is susceptible to considerable damage from late frost. There have been no reports of a complete loss of a crop, but in sections where late frosts are prevalent, with poor air drainage, losses have been quite severe.

ADAPTABILITY—Dorsett has shown to be well adapted to any sections where Premier can be successfully grown. In the far Northern sections its vigorous growth on rich soils has made spacing or thinning necessary to obtain best results.

PROFIT—Dorsett has taken the lead among the early varieties for returning record profits to growers. From all sections come reports of their value. Unhesitatingly we recommend Dorsett as one of the best and most profitable varieties you can grow.

Dorsett has a full measure of sales appeal. An attractiveness hard to resist.

FAIRFAX

SUPERB QUALITY FLAVOR BEAUTY

Another of the U. S. Department of Agriculture creations, being of the same parentage as Dorsett and released at the same time. We recommend Fairfax for Home Garden, local markets and in many sections they are the leading commercial berry. As with Dorsett they have been widely planted since their introduction and have been accepted by all who have grown them as one of the most outstading berries yet introduced.

GROWTH—Fairfax makes a vigorous growth, being far superior to older varieties, even more vigorous than Dorsett. The foliage is very healthy and may become too dense when over fertilized, very resistant to leaf spot and scorch. Although Fairfax cannot be termed a free plant maker, they will generally make sufficient plants for a good fruiting row.

SIZE — The berries are very large, generally averaging larger than Dorsett. Under favorable weather conditions the last fruit harvested will compare very favorably with the first picking. In extremely dry weather the fruit will run down in size at the end of the season but they will always develop to a good marketable size.

FIRMNESS—Fairfax berries are very firm, even more firm than Blakemore. Fairfax berries stand shipping well and although they may turn somewhat dark, they will arrive on a distant market in perfect condition with a fresh, glossy appearance. Which, coupled with their large size and high dessert quality, have placed Fairfax at a premium on all markets.

QUALITY AND FLAVOR—Compared to any of the older varieties Fairfax stands very high, some growers believe them superior to Dorsett. Under normal conditions the flavor seems better to us but in very wet weather we have noticed that Dorsett seemed to hold their flavor somewhat better than Fairfax.

PRODUCTIVENESS—Fairfax is very productive, in some cases outyielding Dorsett but this is not generally the case. The fruit stems are strong and upstanding and under normal conditions hardly a berry is lost from decay or mould.

COLOR—When Fairfax is first ripe they are a light red in color, which will turn darker soon after picking, if allowed to hang on the vines until over ripe they become very dark. As Fairfax berries have a very high gloss, they are very attractive even when over ripe. There is no loss in flavor and the fruit is still firm even when almost purple.

FROST RESISTANSE—Being a cross of Premier, Fairfax has suffered very little frost damage since being introduced and although they are not as resistant as Premier no serious damage has been suffered, though in some sections slight frost damage has been reported.

ADAPTABILITY—Fairfax is well adapted to any section where Premier can be grown, is being successfully grown on the Pacific Coast and in North Carolina which are beyond Premier's limits. Like Dorsett they may make a too rank growth in the far North on rich soils and spacing or thinning may be necessary for best results. No matter where you live, except in the far South, we are sure you will find Fairfax a satisfactory and a profitable variety.

PROFIT—From the standpoint of profit Fairfax deserves your serious consideration. With its natural superiority over the older early varieties, the higher prices it has brought consistently since being introduced make Fairfax one variety you should not overlook.

BASKET OF FAIRFAX
Is it any wonder they bring fancy prices.

Blakemore

Fine, Dependable Shipping Berry Early and Profitable

A cross of Premier and Missionary, originated by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and released by them in 1930. Blakemore has quickly taken the lead over all southern shipping berries, except in Florida where Missionary is more suitable. All over the southeastern states it has shown itself outstanding as an early shipper. Surpassing Premier in firmness, color and carrying qualities.

GROWTH—Being one of the most heavy bedding varieties, Blakemore will make an abundance of plants on comparatively poor land and on rich soil or in the north thinning is necessary to obtan satisfactory size and yield. If this is neglected the results are sure to be disappointing, the berries will be small and the yield poor, but if properly thinned Blakemore will make a very good showing even under very dry conditions. The foliage is very clean and holds up well all through the fruiting season.

SIZE—The berries are of medium size somewhat smaller than Premier at the first picking, but for the entire season they average about the same.

PRODUCTIVENESS—Blakemore, though not quite as productive as some varieties, will produce well above the average and on the poorer soils, almost equal to the best. For best yields do not let the plants become too thick in the row.

FIRMNESS—Blakemore is very firm and can be shipped long distance safely. This fine shipping quality has made it the most popular variety for the southern sections, where the distance to market is often 1,000 miles or more. The light red color of the fruit is also retained well, and the berries do not turn dark, even when very ripe. In fact, the light color is retained to such a degree that should unfavorable weather or shortage of labor delay picking several days, the berries will hang on the vines with no appreciable loss from decay or overripening. This exceptional firmness and ability to retain their light color makes Blakemore one of the most valuable commercial varieties.

QUALITY AND FLAVOR—The quality of Blakemore is very good; the flesh is fine textured, firm and a light even red to the center. The flavor is also very fine, although somewhat acid, is superior to most of the present commercial sorts.

Blakemore Is Valued For Firmness and Dependability

YELLOWS—For several years, there have been yellow or mottled areas appearing in many Blakemore fields. This was hereditary, and the plants thus affected were weaker and somewhat less productive than the unaffected plants. Recently, several strains of Blakemore have been found that were free from this trouble, and last season yellow free Blakemore were released by the U. S. D. A. The plants we are offering are of this yellow free strain, or have been carefully roughed.

NEARLY ALL HAVE LIVED

May 12, 1938

I received the berry plants in good condition, and nearly all have lived.—Mrs. James G. Case, Worcester Co., Mass.

PATHFINDER

A Dependable, Heavy Producer

A very productive early mid-season variety which is from a cross of Premier (Howard 17) and Aberdeen made at the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station in 1928, and after extensive testing was introduced in 1938. With us, it has shown to be very similar to Premier in productiveness, firmness, and abundance of bloom; ripening from 3 to 5 days later, and fruiting over a very long season. Like Premier, under dry conditions, the size runs down in the last pickings, even though Pathfinder has a very extensive root system, and is apparently better able to produce a good total yield under dry conditions than most varieties. Last season under very dry conditions, Pathfinder produced a fine crop, while varieties in adjoining rows could hardly survive. Is very resistant to root rots caused by excess moisture or poor drainage.

GLOSSY, UNIFORM AND ATTRACTIVE

PRODUCTIVENESS—From past performances, we consider Pathfinder a very dependable heavy producer. As it is less affected by soil, moisture or weather conditions than most varieties, there should be a place for it in spite of its shortcomings in flavor and firmness. As a general description, just a later Premier with equal possibilities as a money maker.

FIRMNESS—In the areas to which Pathfinder is adapted, it is sufficiently firm to meet general requirements, if handled carefully and moved quickly. This far south, it is too soft for general planting, as is Premier.

QUALITY AND FLAVOR—We rate Pathfinder with Premier in both quality and flavor, good but not outstanding.

SIZE—The fruit is medium large, very uniform, smooth and attractive, slightly darker than either Premier or Aberdeen, but darkens very slowly when becoming overripe. It has shown a marked resistance to frost injury during the past five years.

SOUTHLAND Originated by the U.S.D.A. and introduced in 1932. Southland has filled a definite need for a home garden or local market berry for the South of exceptionally high dessert quality, beauty and large size. While not sufficiently firm for general planting as a commercial variety, many growers have found Southland more profitable than the regular commercial sorts when properly grown and carefully handled. Southland is a vigorous variety, making a well spaced bed of medium large plants; the foliage is dark green and glossy, free from leaf spot and scorch. The fruit is large, uniform and glossy, with depressed seed. Colored a medium light red to the center, and this color is retained until very overripe. Finest dessert quality and flavor.

SOUTHLAND

NEVER HAD NICER PLANTS

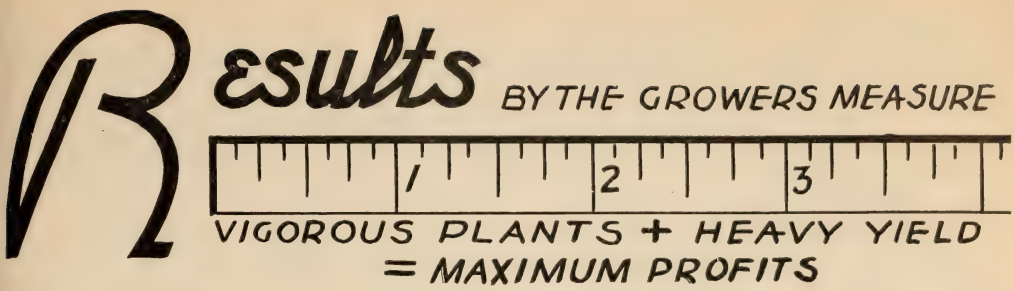
April 6, 1938

The 300 strawberry plants I ordered from you recently arrived yesterday, all in good condition, well packed, and, I will add that I never had nicer plants, nor better rooted, nor such well selected plants as you sent me. I am well pleased with the plants. You sure have made a customer of me. —Mr. L. W. Barton, McKean Co., Pa.

RECOMMENDS RAYNER'S PLANTS

April 14, 1938

I am so proud of my strawberry patch, which was started from your plants last year, that I just had to write and tell you about them. I picked about 3 qts. of berries this morning, and my plants are loaded down with large berries and small ones, and I sincerely recommend your plants to others.—Mrs. G. A. Northam, Marlboro Co., S. C.



PROMPT SHIPMENT

April 2, 1938

I purchased some plants from you last year, and they were very good, and best of all, you sent them very promptly. Please send the enclosed order at once. Will need more plants later on.—Mr. Alfred Lynde, Plymouth Co., Mass.

RAYNER'S PLANTS ARE BEST

May 9, 1938

I purchased strawberry plants from you several years ago, and from others since, but yours were the best. Therefore, I am returning to you, although I know I have waited too long.—Mrs. Helen P. Thompson, New Haven Co., Conn.

PREMIER BEST

March 20, 1938

I wish to thank you for the fine Premier plants you have sent me. I ordered 500 plants, and the second year. I picked 90 gallons of berries. Premier is the best variety for me for earliness and productiveness.—Mr. N. W. Buchanan, Augusta Co., Virginia.

WOULD NOT PLANT ANY BUT DORSETT

March 23, 1938

Am enclosing an order for Dorsett strawberry plants. I do not want any other kind, as I have had Dorsett before and like them so well, I would not plant any other variety.—Mr. M. D. Hinderliter, Armstrong Co., Pa.

MORE PRAISE FOR DORSETT

Feb. 26, 1938

Your plants are fine, and do they produce berries! The Dorsetts were beautiful. Here's wishing you success in the future.—Mr. Homer C. Miller, Clinton Co., Ohio.

APPRECIATE FAIR AND SQUARE DEALINGS

Feb. 3, 1938

I received your letter, and want to say that I appreciate your courteous honest, fair and square dealings. I hope you will have the most prosperous year, and may God bless you.—Mr. Julius Feinberg, Wayne Co., Indiana.

FINE PLANTS WELL PACKED

April 9, 1938

The strawberry plants arrived safely. These are fine plants and well packed. You certainly try to do right by people.—Mr. Clarence E. Michels, York Co., Maine.

THREE YEARS OF SUCCESS

March 29, 1938

This is my third year with your plants, and I am much pleased with the success I have enjoyed. —Mr. Luther A. Beer, Carbon Co., Pa.

VERY MUCH PLEASED WITH FORMER ORDER

Feb. 21, 1938

In regards to this order, will say that I ordered plants from you once before, and was very much pleased with them. I bought a small farm last spring, and expect to raise berries and fruit, so I naturally want to get good plants, and I know if I get as good plants as I did before, I ought to make a good crop next year.—Mr. O. P. Deppe, Maddison Co., Illinois.

POTATOES $12.15, STRAWBERRIES $130.00. WHY PLANT POTATOES?

April 8, 1938

We have several thousand chickens, and grow strawberries as a sideline for a ready cash crop and quick turnover. On a small piece of land 4 years ago, we raised 35 bushels of potatoes, and sold same for 35c a bushel. On same land, set 1,000 Premier strawberry plants "Rayner's quality", sold 500 qts. at 20c a qt., 200 qts. at 15c, and had plenty for ourselves at all times, and preserved for winter's use. Why plant potatoes? Thank you for your fine goods.—C. W. Brouse & Son, Jefferson Co., Pa.

WELL SATISFIED

April 25, 1938

I received order No. 19189 on April 5th, and planted it next day. The following day it snowed, and when the snow melted, the ground froze hard for two mornings. The plants were heaved out. I went over the patch and set them down again, and would not have lost a plant, if they had not been heaved out, and do not think there will be more than 50 lost. I am well satisfied.—Mr. W. E. Weaver, Mahoning Co., Ohio.

NICE PLANTS LAST YEAR, ORDERING AGAIN

March 10, 1938

Am enclosing an order for 22,500 berry plants, and certainly hope you will have as nice plants as last year.—Mr. Alois Burkard, Jefferson Co., Mo.

IN FINE CONDITION

April 19, 1938

Enclosing an order for 1,000 Mastodon strawberry plants. The last order I got came through in fine condition, except that the weather was just a little cold.—Mr. Eddie Levandowsky, Saratoga Co., New York.

VERY INTERESTING CATALOG

Feb. 7, 1938

Am enclosing small order for strawberry plants, and wish to thank you for your fine catalog. It is very interesting and enlightening.—Mr. H. R. Whitford, Camden Co., Georgia.

ALL PREVIOUS ORDERS IN GOOD CONDITION

April 20, 1938

Enclosed find money order for $10.35, for which please send me by express 3,000 Premier strawberry plants. Have received all previous orders in good condition.—Mr. Rodney Russell, Erie Co., New York.

LAST YEARS PLANTS DOING FINE

April 25, 1938

Please send me by express 2,250 strawberry plants as per enclosed order. The plants you sent me last year are doing fine.—Mr. Wm. T. McMillen, Lycoming Co., Pa.

FAIRFAX O.K.

April 23, 1938

Please send me by express 1,000 Chesapeake strawberry plants. The Fairfax plants arrived last Friday O.K., and have been set out.—Mr. Fred P. Whitford, Plymouth Co., Mass.

AN ALMOST PERFECT RECORD

April 27, 1938

I must tell you that the shipment of strawberry plants that we bought from you a few weeks ago was perfect. Only two plants have died, and that seems to me to be an almost perfect record.—Miss Carrie Johnson, McLean Co., Kentucky.

Catskill

FIRMLY ESTABLISHED AS THE MOST PRODUCTIVE AND PROFITABLE MID-SEASON BERRY

Originated by the N. Y. Exp. Station at Geneva, N. Y., from a cross of Marshall and Premier (Howard 17) and introduced in 1934. Catskill is now accepted as the leading midseason variety. In vigor of growth, productiveness, and size, Catskill is truly a leader, and we recommend it as one of the most dependable and most profitable midseason varieties.

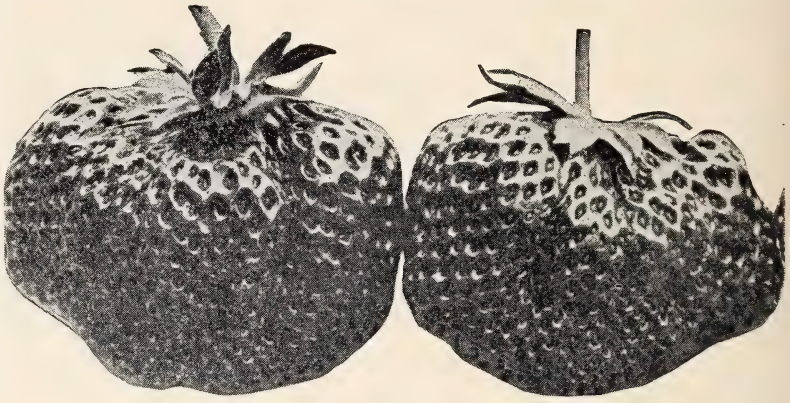
GROWTH—In habit of growth Catskill is equal to Dorsett or Fairfax and is one of the most vigorous varieties we have ever seen, and although we have noticed a few traces of leaf spot, the foliage is so vigorous that no ill effects were caused.

SIZE—The berries are very large and under average conditions the entire crop sizes up well. Many of the largest berries are coxcomb and are of somewhat irregular shape, however, the berries are of such large size as to make a most pleasing package.

QUALITY AND FLAVOR—Both the quality and flavor are good tho not outstanding. We consider them better in this respect than Big Joe or Aberdeen but not equal to such varieties as Fairfax or Chesapeake.

FIRMNESS—The berries are firm enough to make a good commercial variety. Are much more firm than Aberdeen and about equal to Big Joe.

PRODUCTIVENESS—Catskill is one of the most productive varieties yet introduced. Although there are not as many blooms as on some varieties, the large size of all the berries is responsible for this exceptionally heavy yield. Apparently resistant to frost injury, as since its introduction, it has equalled Premier in resistance.



CATSKILL

ABERDEEN Popular with many growers in New Jersey and nearby states. Under favorable conditions, a very productive variety, well adapted to moist to wet conditions, as Aberdeen is resistant to root rot and other troubles caused by excess moisture or poor drainage. However, the fruit is rather soft, and has a tendency to sun scald, if the weather is hot. Under dry conditions, productiveness drops off sharply and the foliage, though resistant to leaf diseases, it does not stand up satisfactorily, and the fruit is not well shaded and subject to injury from hot suns.

The fruit is usually large, very uniform and of light color, which they hold, even when overripe. The berries make a very attractive package, and on nearby markets, or to local trade, will often bring a premium over varieties that are superior in flavor and keeping quality. Where the berries can be moved quickly, and the hauling distance short, Aberdeen should be a profitable variety, especially on moist soils.

BEAUTY Makes a very strong upright growth and, under favorable conditions, is very productive of large light red fruit, which is glossy, firm and very attractive. The fruit stems are strong, and the fruit is usually well supported. The flavor and quality are very good. Under favorable weather, the rank upright foliage keeps the fruit well shaded, and the crop can be harvested in fine shape. However, with heavy rains during the fruiting season, the fruit is soft and unattractive, and the foliage breaks down, leaving the fruit exposed to hot suns. If you know Beauty and like it, we have the plants; if not, we would recommend Fairfax, Catskill or Cheasapeake.

EXCELLENT CARE IN PACKING

May 6, 1938

The plants arrived last night in very good condition. They are doing nicely.—Mr. Antonio Fontes, Middlesex Co., Mass.

JOYCE

A variety which fully meets the requirements of certain growers who have nearby markets requiring light colored fruit, and who prefer a mid-season variety with an exceptionally long fruiting season. Under general conditions, Catskill is a better variety, but there are many growers who have found Joyce better suited to their particular conditions. Joyce is not sufficiently firm to withstand long hauls and rough handling, but for nearby markets, has been very satisfactory.

ADAPTABILITY—From the reports we have Joyce is best adapted to the North Atlantic and mid-western States. Doing best in springy soils as their ability of producing a good crop of marketable fruit under very wet conditions is surprising. They will do well on high soils and we have seen some mighty fine beds of Joyce on the uplands of Pennsylvania.

GROWTH—Joyce makes a clean, vigorous growth, is very resistant to leaf spot or other foliage troubles. Setting plenty of plants for a good fruiting bed on almost any soil. The plants are usually strong and upstanding and the fruit borne well off the ground.

SIZE—Fruit is large, usually round conic, fairly regular, a few of the early berries being double or coxcomb. Holding up in size well to the end of the season. In wet weather will develop a full crop of marketable fruit.

QUALITY AND FLAVOR—The quality is fine and the flavor has made Joyce a favorite for the home garden and local market where good quality and flavor mean repeat orders.

FIRMNESS—Joyce would rank about equal with Premier under normal conditions and somewhat more firm under excessive moisture. Not as firm as Chesapeake or Fairfax and should be handled quickly for very best success.

PRODUCTIVENESS—Ranks well in production. The first pickings are lighter than Big Joe but usually by the time Big Joe is through they are in their prime, which with their ability to size up the entire crop has always given them a good lead with almost all growers who have compared the two. Fairly frost resistant, have never missed a crop in the last 9 years.

COLOR—The fruit is a very light red when first ripe and holds this light color for several days, never turning dark even when very over-ripe. Many growers place their light color as Joyce's most outstanding superiority.

JOYCE

BIG JOE

Until the introduction of Catskill, Big Joe was the best and most profitable midseason variety, coming on just as the early sorts were ending, and ripening the major portion of the crop in the first three pickings, usually catching the market when large, attractive berries were at a premium. However, Big Joe has definite soil preferences, and as the blossoms are borne above the foliage and practically all open at once, is subject to severe damage from late frosts.

GROWTH—Big Joe makes an abundant plant growth, plants are strong and vigorous with exceptionally healthy foliage. The fruit stalks are strong and upstanding.

SIZE—The berries are large to very large, of slightly flat conic shape, very regular. However, under dry conditions, after the second or third picking, Big Joe usually run down badly in size. With sufficient moisture, the last of the crop is sized up fairly well.

QUALITY AND FLAVOR—The quality of Big Joe is very good, the flavor fine and full bodied. It has a pleasing tang all its own that is really delicious. The color is a medium light red clear through, that is slow to turn dark after picking.

FIRMNESS—The fruit is fairly firm, more so than Premier, but not as firm as Chesapeake or Dorsett, although it is firm enough for long distant shipment.

PRODUCTIVENESS—Under favorable conditions, Big Joe is a heavy producer, but, with unsuitable soil or unfavorable weather, the yields may be disappointing.

SENATOR DUNLAP (Dr. Burrell).

A good home garden and canning variety of long standing. For many years very popular in the north and central states. We do not recommend them south of the Mason-Dixon line. The plants are very hardy and vigorous and are the most freely bedding variety we have, with the possible exception of Blakemore. The plants are small and should not be permitted to become too thick in the row. A heavy producer of medium sized, dark red fruit of fair quality. The greatest advantage of Dunlap is its ability to make a good growth and produce heavily under almost any condition.

CULVER

Another New York Station introduction which did very well in our test plot. The growth is very vigorous and healthy, a bluff green and is apparently resistant to leaf spot. A good plant maker. The berries are large and a bright red clear through, are several shades darker than Catskill, firm and of very good quality and flavor. The calyx are a very bright green. Culver looks promising and is certainly worthy of a thorough trial.

REDHEART

An introduction of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, is especially adapted to the Northwest and is recommended as a canning berry for that section. The plant growth is strong and vigorous, the berries are a deep, rich red clear through and are the firmest yet developed. In the East the foliage breaks down in the spring making them unsuitable for Eastern growers.

Chesapeake

THE SUPREME LATE BERRY

The Finest and Most Profitable Late Berry

Chesapeake is the best and most profitable late variety. As it is not a free plant maker, rich moist soil well supplied with humus, and good culture are necessary to grow it at its best. But when properly grown, there is no other late berry that compares with it. A variety for the careful grower and the exacting buyer.

QUALITY—The quality and flavor of Chesapeake are very fine, far superior to any other late berry. Without its other good points, Chesapeake would be a desirable sort, simply for this high dessert quality; but, this, combined with firmness, disease and frost resistance, and productiveness, truly make it an ideal late variety. Chesapeake is equally desirable for the home garden, local market, or for commercial growing.

SIZE—The berries are large to very large and hold their size well to the end of the season. This is possible through the large vigorous plants, always spaced well in the bed and they never set more fruit than they can size up. This is another reason why Chesapeake is a favorite of the consumer.

FIRMNESS—Chesapeake is an excellent shipping berry. The fruit is firm as any late berry including Lupton. For commercial growers this is very important as the condition of the fruit when it reaches the market always is an important factor in the price received. With Chesapeake's firmness and good keeping qualities, top prices are the rule for this variety on the large wholesale markets.

GROWTH—To get a good fruiting bed Chesapeake should be set in rich, well manured soil, they respond to good cultivation and the soil should be stirred around them often during the growing season. The foliage is strong and healthy, very resistant to leaf spot and other foliage troubles, holding up well until the whole crop is harvested. Chesapeake blooms very late and by so doing escapes late frosts, much as Premier does through its resistance and abundance of bloom.

PRODUCTIVENESS—As a late variety Chesapeake is very productive. Although they do not set an abundance of fruit, as some varieties do, they set plenty to produce a mighty fine crop of large marketable berries which practically all size up, right to the last picking.

CAMDEN Developed by the N. Y. Experiment Station. This is a new late variety, later than Chesapeake but will ripen a few days before Gandy, seems to have several good points for a late berry. The berries are large, of fair quality and firm enough to ship well. A good plant maker, making a very vigorous growth. Susceptible to leaf spot this far south. Recommended from Pennsylvania, North.

GIBSON (Parsons Beauty). An old and popular home garden or canning berry, is widely planted in many sections of the country. Very productive of medium large, dark red fruit of fine flavor, that cap easily and retain their shape well in canning. Too soft for long distance shipping. The plants are vigorous and healthy, making a fine fruiting bed. The number of times it has been introduced under different names is proof of its worth, having been introduced as Parsons Beauty, Gibson, Sussex and Pocomoke.

Chesapeake Berries Are Large, Firm and Delicious

IN GOOD SHAPE

April 15, 1938

I received the berry plants I had ordered. They were in good shape, and we were well pleased with them.—Mr. Christian L. Zooz, Lancaster Co., Pa.

May 24, 1938

The last lot of strawberry plants you sent me are doing very nicely, and I need more, order for which is enclosed.—Mr. Robert G. Ross, Mercer Co., New Jersey.

THANKS FOR EXTRAS

April 19, 1938

We were well pleased with our berry plants. Many thanks for the extra plants you sent.—Mrs. Lochie Anderson, Parke Co., Indiana.

November 10, 1938

The strawberry plants arrived safely Friday, and were in splendid condition. Thank you for your promptness.—Mr. R. J. Sprague, Niagara Co., New York.

AROMA The most popular late shipping berry for the South and South Central States. The growth is fairly vigorous, making a well spaced bed of medium sized plants; the foliage is low, and the stems are borne to the ground by the weight of the fruit. The fruit is large, bright, attractive, and very firm, and the entire crop sizes up very well. Aroma has a full measure of the essential characteristics for a profitable long distance shipping berry. They have been, and still are, a real money maker for many growers.

Wm. BELT A fine old variety that has enjoyed great popularity in the Northern states. Because it is susceptible to leaf diseases, is not successful in the South. In a favorable climate, Wm. Belt is a vigorous grower, making a well set matted row, and producing a fine crop of large, attractive fruit of high quality. The fruit is a bright glossy red, with a vivid green calyx, and, although many of the berries are coxcomb, they make a very attractive package. Firm enough to make an ideal local or nearby market variety of such high quality and beauty that many growers still place Wm. Belt as the best late berry for their conditions.

VERY LATE VARIETIES

GANDY Long recognized as the leading extra late berry, fruit is medium large, firm and attractive, slightly acid. Very productive under favorable conditions. For those who have moist springy soil it is a profitable variety. Should be well fertilized for best results. Blooms very late, escaping late frosts. Plants vigorous and good plant makers, thinning necessary on very rich soil.

PEARL As a whole, this variety is very similar to Gandy. Both are of the same season. Pearl is slightly more vigorous and productive. The fruit too, is very similar, averaging fairly large, light red, round conic, very uniform, flavor slightly acid but not enough to be objectionable. As is true of all very late berries it is always best to plant them on springy, moist soil. For best results Pearl should be well fertilized in the spring before growth starts in order that they may mature their whole crop of fruit. A fertilizer containing a liberal amount of Phosphoric Acid and Nitrogen and little or no Potash, is our recommendation. As Pearl is a prolific plant maker, thinning is sometimes advisable when planted on a rich soil or when weather conditions are very favorable.

May 25, 1938

Order for strawberry plants was received about May 1st, and I am very much pleased with them, and they are doing very nicely.—Mr. Edward Smythe, Grafton Co., New Hampshire.

Feb. 13, 1938

Plants arrived in good condition. We planted them, and they have already doubled their size.—Mr. J. J. Verleger, Forrest Co., Mississippi.

Feb. 18, 1938

Enclosed you will find order for berry plants and money order for $49.30. This is my first order to you. Your plants have been highly recommended by my neighbor. I used to send for strawberry plants elsewhere, but there were too many mixtures and very poor diseased plants, so in looking through your catalog, I thought you sounded honest enough to satisfy me.—Mr. Stanley Sliwoski, Hampden Co., Mass.

Feb. 15, 1938

Am enclosing my order for 8,000 of your strawberry plants. This is just another repeat order from an old faithful customer. Your plants must be good, or I wouldn't order them year in and year out. Hoping they will be just as good again this year.—Schneider's Gardens, Portage, Co., Ohio.

April 7, 1938

Mr. H. E. Hubbard recommended you folks as being producers of very excellent everbearing strawberry plants, and loaned me your 1937 catalog, from which I have made out an order. If there are any changes in prices, kindly notify me. —Miss Ethel C. York, York Co., Maine.

April 5, 1938

Am sending an order for some strawberry plants, as you folks were recommended to me for selling such good berry plants.—Mrs. James H. Waltermyer, Baltimore Co., Md.

June 29, 1938

I purchased 1,000 plants of Fairfax and Dorsett from you this spring, and they are doing wonderful. The plants stand from 8 to 10 inches high, and have from 4 to 12 runners each, and each runner has about an average of 2 young plants. I am very well pleased with these plants, and would like to start this other section as soon as you would advise doing so.—Mr. Harrison L. Vogel, Bergen Co., New Jersey.

May 23, 1938

I am so delighted with the strawberry plants I purchased from you last year that I felt I must write and tell you. They are the largest berries loaded with fruit.—Mrs. Emily J. Mustin, Chester I ever saw and very sweet, and the plants are Co., Pa.

April 21, 1938

Despite the fact that your plants come from a point considerably to the south, I am wanting to try them because of the intelligent and helpful way you have arranged your catalog. It should be very helpful to those who are just starting in strawberry culture.—Mr. Lewis E. Theiss, Union Co., Pa.

April 23, 1938

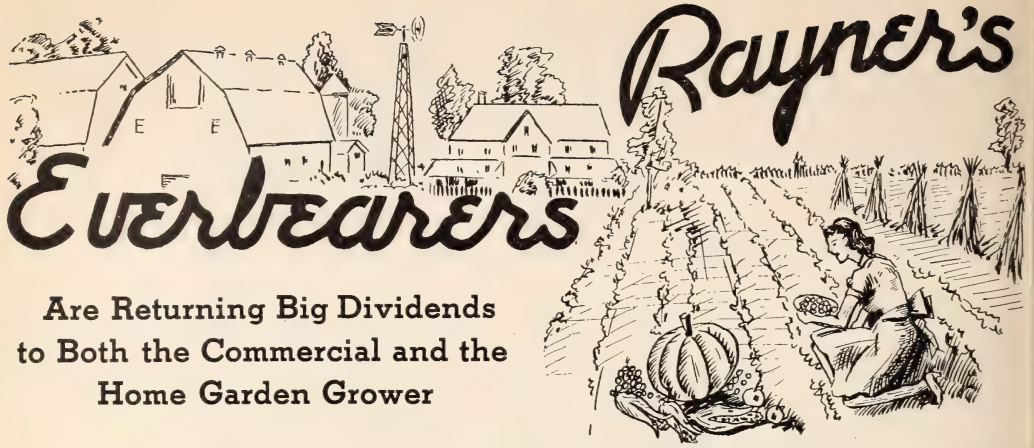
Mr. Joseph Houston has highly recommended your Mastodon strawberry plants. I haven't your catalog, but am enclosing an order herewith.—Mrs. Charles M. Clark, York Co., Maine.

April 12, 1938

Am enclosing another order for berry plants. The plants you sent me in March are all doing fine.—Dr. E. B. Swartz, Washington Co., Pa.

March 28, 1938

Received the plants, and they seemed to be O.K. Got them set in good shape, and will give them the best of care, and report results.—Mr. W. B. Uhles, Independence Co., Arkansas.



Are Returning Big Dividends to Both the Commercial and the Home Garden Grower

In many cases the everbearers are the most useful and valuable of strawberries. No home garden can be complete without them. The small amount of additional attention they require is repaid many times in fresh delicious berries all through the late summer and fall. Any one who takes pride in their garden will find great pleasure in having large, attractive strawberries. out of the regular season. Be sure to have at least one of the everbearers in your garden this year.

The Market Gardener and the commercial berry grower man find the everbearers a valuable addition to their regular list. The prices of Strawberries during the late summer and fall are always high for good grade fruit, thus one who has moist springy soil which contains an abundance of humus or has the facilities for irrigation, would be in a position to realize good profits from everbearers. As with all strawberries, the everbearers require an abundance of moisture if they are to develop the fruit to a large size, this should be kept in mind when selecting the site for an everbearing field. Only moist, springy soil, which contains sufficient organic matter to conserve the moisture, should be used, unless you have irrigation. With irrigation any fertile, well drained soil will be suitable.

1. **Varieties**—Mastodon and Gem are the best varieties for commercial growing. The others are all of better quality and flavor but are not as productive or the fruit as large.

2. **Plants and Planting**—As the everbearers are under the dual strain of making growth and producing fruit, the plants should be strong and vigorous and should be planted just as early as possible. This enables the plants to become developed earlier and will produce more and better fruit.

3. **Blossoms**—All blossoms should be removed until the plants become well developed, this is usually about the middle of July. If blossom removal is continued longer the fruit will be larger but total yield will be materially reduced.

4. **Training**—For largest size and heaviest fall production the hill system, in which all runners are kept off, will develop very large individual plants and all the effort of the plant goes into the production of fruit instead of the production of runners. This necessitates considerable hand labor but the results usually justify the additional care. The plants should be set 15 inches apart in rows 2 to 2½ feet apart. The spaced row gives very satisfactory yields and good sized fruit. The plants are set 15 inches apart in rows 3 to 3½ feet apart, the first runner plants are encouraged to root and are spaced diagonally from the mother plant. After these are developed all runners are removed as they appear. We have seen some very good fall crops from everbearers grown in matted rows when the plants were not too dense and the weather during the late summer and fall, was favorable. However, with very dense rows and with insufficient moisture we have seen them not worth picking. For the matted row plants are set 15 to 18 inches apart in rows 3½ feet apart. If everbearers are grown in matted rows care should be taken that they do NOT become too densely set.

FINE PLANTS

March 23, 1938

Strawberry plants came this morning. They are fine plants.—Mr. B. M. Rhodes, Jackson Co., W. Va.

April 25, 1938

Received the Dorsett berry plants Saturday, and set them out Monday, and I was very much pleased with them. Thank you for your promptness, and all the information you have given me.—Mr. C. W. Moore, Cuyhoga Co., Ohio.

HARDLY LOST A PLANT IN 2,500

March 25, 193

Am sending check for another order of strawberry plants. Will say the order of Premier an Catskill plants I received last year grew off th best I ever had. I hardly lost a plant of the 2,50 I set.—Mr. Otis Wells, Hamilton Co., Indiana.

May 1, 193

Received the berry plants promptly and in fin condition.—Mr. R .M. Thornburg, Berkeley Co W. Va.

Mastodon

More Widely Grown Than Any Other Everbearer

With the introduction of Mastodon in 1925, the Everbearers first became valuable for the market gardener and the commercial grower, and since its introduction, Mastodon has enjoyed full leadership of the Everbearing varieties, and is more widely planted than any other sort. Until the introduction of Gem, there was no variety which would compare with it for firmness, productiveness, size of fruit, vigor and adaptability, and for all around commercial value. Mastodon is now considered by many growers as their most profitable variety, and with its ability to produce a heavy spring crop, equal in value to many of the standard sorts, there is now no more risk attached to growing Everbearers than any of the commercial varieties. Of course, moist fertile soils are necessary for the Everbearers to do their best during the summer and fall.

GROWTH—Is very strong and vigorous, a clear dark green, very resistant to leaf spot. Good foliage, while very important in a standard variety, is doubly important in an everbearer. First in shading the fruit from the hot suns during the summer and fall, then in developing and protecting a heavy spring crop. Mastodon has a full measure of all the inborn qualities necessary for heavy production.

SIZE—For the summer and fall crop the berries are medium to medium large, often running to large under favorable conditions. The spring crop is large to very large, the berries averaging about the same as Big Joe in size, ripening in mid-season.

QUALITY AND FLAVOR—During July and early August, under high temperatures, the quality and flavor is often rather poor, but as it becomes cooler both improve very quickly. From the middle of August until hard freezing weather in the fall, the quality is very good and the flavor good. The spring crop is excellent, better than many of the standard varieties.

FIRMNESS—The berries are firm enough to withstand shipment for moderate distances. We do not recommend distances of over 100 miles for summer and fall fruit. The spring crop will compare favorably with Premier in firmness. To obtain the best prices for Everbearers, it is wise that a grower retail his crop, as the fruit ripens steadily over a long period, and in this manner, the maximum profit from the crop will be received.

PRODUCTIVENESS—Mastodon will rank very productive during the summer and fall, and in spring production is even more outstanding, equaling many of the standard mid-season varieties. If Mastodon were not an everbearer, it would be very valuable just for the spring crop, and this, coupled with its everbearing ability, makes it a really valuable variety.

Any grower would be proud to offer berries ike these.

A Basket of Mastodon's Fancy Late Summer Berries.

GEM

Introduced in 1934, Gem is now accepted as one of the most valuable of the everbearers.

We have been growing Gem since 1934, and it has been our experience that Gem is consistently a better producer and generally more profitable than any other Everbearer we have, and we have had many reports from growers who have had the same experience when growing Gem, either in the home garden, for local market, and also when grown commercially.

The bright, attractive color and smooth, uniformly large size of Gem, with their better than average quality, will meet the requirements of an Everbearer for the home garden or local trade, and this, plus their exceptional firmness and ability to hold their light color until very overripe, will please the most critical commercial grower, even though his market may be at considerable distance.

We are sure you will like Gem, and that if you have grown Everbearers successfully, you will find Gem even more profitable, we recommend Gem as one of the best Everbearers for either commercial or home garden planting.

GROWTH—Gem makes a very vigorous growth, setting an abundance of medium size plants that may need thinning when grown on rich soil. The foliage is very healthy, showing no more leaf spot than Mastodon.

PRODUCTION—Are fully equal to Mastodon in production. Last spring the crop was fully up to Mastodon, fruiting in mid-season with Catskill and Big Joe, the fruit was of good size, very regular and attractive. In late summer and fall production, Gem out-produced Mastodon in the first pickings, during early October Mastodon took the lead but in the late pickings during the last of October and early November, Gem was again ahead. Thus we believe there is little choice between the two from the standpoint of productiveness.

FIRMNESS—Gem is fully as firm as Mastodon and the skin is quite tough, will carry very well. With us their carrying quality is superior to any of the other everbearers.

SIZE—Gem berries all run quite large in size, are almost round and very uniform as you will note in the picture above. They do not have as many berries on each fruiting stem as does Mastodon but size up all the berries well and you hardly ever find a very small or cull berry.

COLOR—The appearance of the berries is very pleasing, are a bright red, much lighter than Mastodon and carry a very high gloss, which, coupled with their light green cap and uniformly large size will quickly break down any sales resistance in a prospective buyer.

QUALITY AND FLAVOR—As Gem is a very heavy pollen producer the fruit is all exceptionally well developed. The flesh of a firm, even texture with no hard or tough core. In our opinion the flavor is superior to Mastodon and somewhat similar to that of Progressive.

GEM
A Bright Red Berry Very Smooth and Uniform

LUCKY STRIKE A good everbearer for home garden or local market, has a somewhat better flavor than Mastodon but the fruit is not as large or as firm but is much larger than Champion. Makes plants very freely and is a vigorous grower, a persistent yielder all through the summer and fall. The spring crop is not as heavy as Mastodon. Some growers prefer it to Mastodon because of its better flavor and to Champion because of its larger size.

CHAMPION The everbearer with a real wild strawberry flavor. The fruit is small but is very sweet and full flavored, a dark glossy red, attractive in spite of its small size. For the home garden, where size is not important Champion is ideal. A good producer all during the summer and fall. The spring crop is poor. If you prefer quality to large size Champion will meet your requirements.

PROGRESSIVE. Same as Champion.

Worthwhile Suggestions

PLANTING—Early spring is the best and the most successful time to set Strawberry Plants. Do not neglect spring planting expecting to plant during the late summer or fall, with equal success.

PLANT EARLY—You may plant your berry patch in your best soil, using the very best plants, fertilize properly and cultivate and hoe at just the right time, but if you do not plant early you will fail to get the full results from this otherwise correct culture. We cannot impress you too strongly with the importance of early planting.

SOIL SELECTION—Strawberries are one of the best paying crops. Give them a chance by selecting a good piece of ground that contains plenty of humus, holds moisture well and has good drainage. Use your best soil, it pays.

FALSE ECONOMY—Often in trying to cut down expenditures a grower loses many times over what he actually saves. Don't continue to grow old, unproductive varieties just because you have them. Then, before digging plants from your fruiting bed consider the fruit these plants would have produced, the time and labor necessary to dig them, the short, coarse roots they will likely have and the delay in planting while you are getting your plants ready. Then, too, a change of climate will always have a very invigorating effect. If you are following this practice and the results seem to be fairly satisfactory, just order a few plants from some reliable nursery to compare with your own. We are very sure you will find that all the time and labor you have spent in digging and cleaning plants has been worse than wasted. Give this a trial anyway.

REMOVING BLOSSOMS—This should never be neglected. If the plants are permitted to fruit the year set they will be greatly weakened and the next seasons crop materially reduced. On everbearers the blossoms should be kept off until the plants are well established.

MARKETING—Market carefully and wisely that you may realize the maximum returns from your labor and investment.

THE BETTER VARIETIES

Select heavy producing varieties of large, high quality fruit, which are adapted to your section and requirements, keeping in mind their soil preferences and frost and disease resistance. Planting those varieties which will extend the fruiting season over a long period. Following are listed the better varieties:

PREMIER	Early—Productive, frost resistant. Very dependable.
DORSETT	Finest flavor, very attractive. Must be well grown and carefully handled. Very productive when properly grown.
FAIRFAX	Large, rich appearance, highest dessert quality, a money maker for the careful grower. Productive.
BLAKEMORE	Very Early—Best southern commercial variety, light red, firm, and an excellent shipper.
NORTHSTAR	Medium Early—A very promising new variety for moist rich soils. Very attractive, firm and apparently frost resistant.
FAIRMORE	New Southern shipping berry, larger, more firm, and of better quality than Blakemore. Offered for trial.
CATSKILL	Best Mid-Season—Very productive of large berries, dependable, and profitable.
BIG JOE	An old favorite of fine quality. Very susceptible to frost injury.
JOYCE	Light in color, productive, and dependable.
CHESAPEAKE	Best Late—Equally fine for shipping, home garden, or local market. High dessert quality. Requires rich moist soil, not a free plant maker.
WM. BELT	Fine quality, but subject to leaf spot. Has been very popular in the Northern states.
LUPTON	Good shipping variety, but of poor quality.
GANDY **PEARL**	Both very late, productive and profitable when grown on soils containing plenty of humus, that hold moisture well.
MASTODON	Most popular everbearer, widely planted, and well liked. Needs moist rich soils for good summer yield.
GEM	Better than Mastodon here. Fruit smooth, uniform and firm. Persistant producer, good shipper.

Rayner's Grape Vines

Vigorous Productive

HARDY, WELL-ROOTED STOCK

Grapes are truly the household fruit. They are adapted to any locality, and will do well in any well drained soil. They are very easily grown, and should not be overlooked by anyone who has any spare ground. If you have an acre or so of non-producing land on your farm, a stony hill top, or some other spot that has been useles, set it to Rayner's productive Grape Vines this spring, and you will soon be realizing a neat profit from this otherwise unproductive soil. When setting your plants prune the roots to about 8 to 10 inches long, and the tops to about two buds from the trunk, dig the holes large enough so you can spread the roots well out, planting about 10 to 12 inches deep.

AGAWAM Vigorous and productive, vine hardy. Grapes and bunches are both large, fruit reddish brown, tender and of excellent flavor.

CACO A new red grape, vigorous, hardy and productive. Berries are large, bunch is very compact, and of good size. Exceptionally high quality and flavor. Very sweet. About a week earlier than Concord.

CONCORD The old reliable by which all other grapes are judged. The vines are vigorous and hardy. Producing a heavy yield of deep purple grapes of fine quality and flavor, in large compact bunches.

MOORE'S EARLY About two weeks earlier than Concord. Vigorous, hardy and productive. Fruit black, of fine quality and flavor.

NIAGARA The leader of the white varieties. Growth is hardy and vigorous. Productive of greenish white fruit changing to light yellow when fully ripe. Quality and flavor very good. Skin is tough though thin.

WORDEN Vigorous hardy and productive. Quality and flavor similar to Concord of which it is a seedling. Several days earlier and the berries are larger. A valuable addition to the grape family.

CATAWBA Hardy, fast growing and productive. Late ripening. Fruit is large, firm and of high quality. Copper red in color, almost black when full ripe. Borne in large compact bunches.

FREDONIA A very promsing early black grape, ripening two weeks earlier than Concord. The growth is vigorous and hardy. Very productive of medium sized, compact clusters of large round berries, with a thick, tough skin. The flesh is firm, juicy, and of fine quality.

DELAWARE The bunches are small and compact. The berries are small with a thin skin, are light red in color. Very attractive. An exceptionally good keeper and shipper, and resistant to black rot. Unusually rich, sweet flavor, very hardy. About the same season as Concord.

Price list on page 31

RAYNER'S ASPARAGUS ROOTS

ARE GROWN FROM SELECTED CERTIFIED SEED, ASSURING HEAVY YIELDS

Asparagus is one of the most valuable of the early vegetables. It is healthful and palatable both as a fresh vegetable and canned product. Crowns should be set as early in the spring as the ground can be worked. Good one year roots will give best results but the two year roots will produce stalks large enough for cutting the second year and quite a fair crop the third.

The soil should be thoroughly prepared for asparagus as for any other crop. Light loamy soil will give best results. Plow out furrows from 6 to 7 inches deep, setting the roots from 12 to 15 inches apart in the row, the roots well spread out. For garden purposes rows 3 feet apart are advisable but in commercial plantings rows 4 to 5 feet apart will be more satisfactory. It should be covered about 3 inches when first planted and as the shoots begin to grow the ground should be worked to them until it is level. Cultivation should begin soon after the crowns are planted and continued throughout the season at intervals frequent enough to keep down weeds. Filling in the furrows during the season will keep down most of the weeds in the row.

Asparagus draws most heavily on plant food when it is making growth and restoring reserve food in the fleshy roots, thus it is best to fertilize or broadcast good stable manure just after the cutting season. Be sure to use a complete fertilizer high in nitrogen, applied at the rate of 1,000 to 1,800 lbs. per acre.

Mary Washington Considered by commercial growers as the best and most profitable of the Washington strains. This variety is considered the best rust resistant variety on the market, of high commercial quality. Superior to any other variety on earliness, vigor of growth and size and quality of shoots. They are also more uniform in size, shape and color than any of the old varieties and are very productive of large spears. Price list on page 30.

PLANT Rayner's DEPENDABLE

Raspberries

For LARGE CROPS of QUALITY FRUIT

CUMBERLAND RASPBERRY

Raspberries are profitable and easily grown, and will undoubtedly fit into your program nicely. Select a good piece of ground, that is slightly elevated, prepare the soil thoroughly as for other truck crops, do not set in sod land. It is advisable to spread the land with manure before planting. Spring planting is considered best in most sections. For hill system the usual distance to plant is 5 ft. by 5 ft. If the hedge system is desired plant 3 ft. apart in rows which are 5 to 7 feet distant. Before planting the tops should be cut back to 6 inches or less, the plants should be set slightly deeper than they formerly grew. Cultivate frequently enough to retain moisture and kill weeds, but be sure not to cultivate over 2 to 3 inches deep next to the plants, as deeper cultivation may cause serious damage. After the fruiting season remove all fruiting canes, cutting them close to the ground and burning them, this will help prevent disease and greatly aid the new growth. Do not allow over 8 to 10 canes to grow to the plant, remove all weak canes and suckers, so as to throw all the strength into the young bearing canes. Topping canes in the early spring will strengthen the canes and aid in picking. Raspberries respond readily to fertile soil, and sufficient fertilizer or manure should be used to keep your soil in good fertile condition.

LATHAM **(Red).** This new variety has proven its merits as being the leader of all red raspberries. It is a very heavy producer of large uniform berries, a very attractive red in color being unusally firm, with very good shipping qualities. Its proven ability for heavy production of high quality fruit has placed it as the most profitable red raspberry.

CHIEF **(Red).** This new early variety is a strong rival to Latham, having outproduced them in a few tests, it ripens about 10 days earlier. You will have a heavy producing berry patch by planting Chief for early, and Latham for mid-season. Growth is hardiest of all varieties, very vigorous and productive. Berries a good size, of even better quality than the Latham, a beautiful bright red, and firm enough to stand long shipments.

CUMBERLAND **(Black).** This variety has been the favorite with growers, being more widely planted than any other black raspberry because of its productiveness, and high dessert quality. Berries are very large and firm, ripens in mid-season. Makes a very hardy growth.

PLUM FARMER **(Black).** The largest of all black raspberries. Ripening early and quickly. Is of fine quality and flavor and very attractive. Ideal for both home use and market.

ST. REGIS **(Everbearing Red).** The most profitable of the everbearers. Fruit is bright red, of good size and quality. Fruiting season is very long, fruiting on the old canes until late August, then the young ones will begin bearing, and will continue until hard frosts. Makes a hardy growth which is resistant to virus diseases.

NEW LOGAN **(Black).** A new early variety that is very resistant to all virus diseases. It is a very heavy producer of large handsome black berries that hold their size and freshness well throughout the season. Ripens about a week ahead of Cumberland, all berries ripen in a short period, thus you will have heavy pickings instead of light pickings over a long season. A very hardy grower of long canes, that will probably do best if topped in early spring.

NEWBURG **(Red).** A New Red Raspberry that has shown to be practically immune to mosaic. Originated by the New York Experimental Station at Geneva. Is a cross of Newman and Herbert. The plants are vigorous, hardy and very productive, in fact the weight of the fruit is so great the canes are often bent to the ground, making supports necessary. The fruit is very large, firm and does not crumble, is superior to Latham in quality and ripening a few days before Cuthbert. Is a bright red in color. Newburgh is unsurpassed in keeping and shipping qualities. Try them this year.

Price list on page 31

Cultivated Blueberries

A Cluster of Large, Delicious Blueberries.

With the introduction of the large, firm hybrid varieties, the production of blueberries has quickly become a very profitable business, and these large delicious berries are now seen on almost all the important markets, selling at very attractive prices, with never enough available to supply the growing demand for them.

The great possibilities of blueberries, both for the home garden and for the commercial grower have been clearly demonstrated in the past 6 years, and during this period, they have consistently returned greater profit and satisfaction, when properly grown, than any bush fruit. We are offering the finest hybrid varieties, which are ideal for both home garden and long distance shipment.

Blueberries require an acid soil, doing best on soils with a p.h. value of 5.5 or lower, which contain an abundance of peat or other partly decayed vegetable matter. If your soil is deficient in this material, a heavy application of peat, woods mould, rotted sawdust, or similar material should be made, and worked into the top six inches of soil. On clay soils, sand may also be added to improve aeration and mechanical condition.

On natural blueberry soils, cultivation may be practiced as with any fruit crop. Cultivation near the plants should be shallow, as they are shallow rooted and are injured by deep cultivation. When grown on other soils, a heavy permanent mulch has given very good results. Straw, salt hay, leaves, or any similar material may be used, making additional applications each year. The mulch should not be disturbed after it is applied, and any weeds which come through should be pulled by hand.

Blueberries require an abundance of moisture, and the next season's crop is largely determined by the amount in the soil in April, May and June, as the fruiting wood is growing at that time. The heavy permanent mulch will retain this necessary moisture in the soil.

An application of fertilizer in early June will greatly increase the yield of blueberries. Experiments have shown that applications up to 600 pounds per acre will give good results. A mixture that has given fine results is composed of 100 lbs. of nitrate of soda, 100 lbs. dried blood, 400 lbs. rock phosphate, and 66 lbs. sulphate of potash. Good results have also been obtained with a standard 5-10-12 fertilizer.

Plants should be set 4 feet apart, in rows 8 feet apart. As blueberries will produce satisfactorily for 50 years or even longer, if properly cared for and most varieties reach a height of 6 feet or more, too close spacing should be avoided.

The blueberry bushes have beautiful winter colors on the young wood, shading from light to dark red, and in summer, lush green foliage and blossoms, and later the beautiful blue clusters of berries make them very desirable ornamental plants, besides their usefulness as fruit producers.

As blueberries are somewhat self-sterile, two or more varieties should be planted to assure proper pollination.

CABOT (Early)—Bush is rather low and spreading, seldom reaching a height exceeding 4 feet. One of the earliest varieties, a good producer, excellent flavor, and a good shipper. Fruit is large, firm and attractive. A fine commercial or home variety.

JUNE (Early)—Begins ripening a few days before Cabot. The entire crop ripens quickly, usually a week or more before the last picking of Cabot. Medium high bush, with small leaves. Productive, firm and of good quality.

RANCOCAS (Mid-season)—One of the most popular varieties. Ripens about 2 weeks after Cabot. The bush is tall, vigorous, and productive. The fruit is large, light blue, firm, and attractive. Fine quality, and an excellent shipper.

STANLEY (Mid-season)—Ripens about with Rancocas. Has a tall, vigorous bush, with large, thick, shiny leaves. The berries are large, firm, with an excellent flavor. Productive.

JERSEY (Mid-season)—The bush is upright, vigorous and productive. The berries are very attractive, firm, of fine quality, and very large. Ship well. Jersey is ideal for home or commercial planting.

SCAMMEL (Late)—A variety that is especially adapted to southern conditions. Is not sufficiently hardy in exposed locations in the north, but has given fine results as far south as North Carolina. The bush is medium high, productive of large, firm fruit of excellent flavor. Ships very well.

PRICES FOR RAYNER'S STRONG THRIFTY BLUEBERRY PLANTS

	Each	6 to 10	11 to 50	51 to 100	100 or more
10-15 in., 2 yr.	$ .95	$ .85	$ .70	$ .65	$ .60
15-18 in., 2 yr.	1.20	1.00	.90	.85	.80
18-24 in., 3 yr.	1.40	1.20	1.05	1.00	.95

These prices are F.O.B. Salisbury, Md.

Strawberries in The Garden

Below are two garden collections of the finest varieties which are selected for the high quality of the fruit, and to give a long fruiting season, plus an everbearer, which will produce large, delicious berries all through the late summer and fall, and again in the spring with the standard sorts.

Small Family Garden

25 FAIRFAX
25 BIG JOE (mid-season)
25 CHESAPEAKE (late)
25 MASTODON (E.B.)

100 Plants FOR ONLY **$1.00**

50 OF EACH 200 PLANTS, for only **$1.75**

This garden will supply the small family with plenty of fresh berries throughout the entire season.

Large Family Garden

100 DORSETT (early)
100 FAIRFAX (early)
100 CATSKILL (mid-season)
100 CHESAPEAKE (late)
100 MASTODON (E.B.)

500 Plants FOR ONLY **$3.00**

These are selected varieties, all heavy producers of large berries; will give you plenty of fruit to use, and some to sell.

All Gardens F.O.B. Salisbury, Md.

The Strawberry Bed Will be The Brightest Spot In Your Garden.

GENERAL ADAPTABILITY OF STRAWBERRY VARIETIES

To aid you in selecting the best varieties for your plantings we are giving here the sections where each variety is generally best adapted. We are also making notations on the varieties that may become too dense in the rows making thinning or spacing necessary. However, all varieties will produce larger and better fruit when plants are spaced about 6 to 9 inches apart in the bed.

Early Varieties	Best Adapted	Should Plants Be Spaced
BLAKEMORE	South, Southwestern and Central States	Will increase size and yield
CLERMONT	Middle Atlantic and Northern States	On rich soils
DAYBREAK	Southeastern section	Will increase size and yield
DORSETT	All sections except far South	Will increase size and yield
FAIRFAX	All sections except far South	Only on rich soils
FAIRMORE	South, southeastern section	Will increase size and yield
MISSIONARY	Florida and far South	Seldom necessary
PREMIER	All sections except far South	Seldom necessary
SOUTHLAND	Southern section	May be beneficial
Early Mid-season Varieties		
ABERDEEN	Middle Atlantic and Northern States	Only on rich soils
BELLMAR	Middle Atlantic and Northern States	Only on rich soils
NORTHSTAR	North eastern and North central	Not necessary
PATHFINDER	North, Middle Atlantic and North Central States	Only on rich soils
SEN. DUNLAP	Midwestern and Western States	May be beneficial
Mid-season Varieties		
BEAUTY	Middle Atlantic, Northern, Central States	Seldom necessary
BIG JOE	All sections except far South	Only on rich soils
CATSKILL	All sections where tried except far South	Only on rich soils
CULVER	Northern, Middle Atlantic, Midwestern	Only on rich soils
JOYCE	Northern and Middle Atlantic States	Only on rich soils
REDHEART	Western and Northwestern States	Seldom necessary
Late Varieties		
AROMA	Central and South Central States	May be beneficial
CAMDEN	Northern and North Central States	Only on rich soils
CHESAPEAKE	All Northern Sections	Not necessary
GIBSON	North Atlantic and North Central States	May be beneficial
LUPTON	Middle and North Atlantic States	Only on rich soils
WM. BELT	Northeastern States	Not necessary
Very Late Varieties		
PEARL	Middle, North Atlantic	Will increase size and yield
GANDY	and North Central States	Will increase size and yield
Everbearers		
GEM	All sections except far South	Individual hills or spaced,
MASTODON	All sections except far South	see page 23.

Price List of Rayner's High Quality Strawberry Plants

When you place your order with Rayner Brothers you are sure of receiving plants of the very best Quality and Prompt Efficient Service at prices that represent a substantial saving. It is upon our ability to Please that we base our request for your orders. Prices quoted are f.o.b. Salisbury, Maryland.

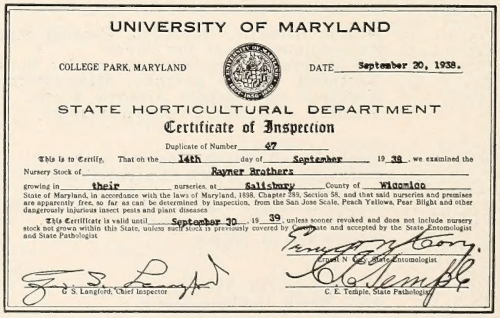
	25	50	100	300	1,000	2,000 per 1,000	3,000 per 1,000	4,000 per 1,000	5,000 per 1,000
Early Varieties									
Blakemore	.25	$ .35	$ .60	$1.30	**$3.50**	$3.40	$3.30	$3.15	$3.00
Clermont	.30	.40	.70	1.50	**4.00**	3.90	3.80	3.65	3.50
Daybreak	.50	.90	1.50	3.60	**10.00**				
DORSETT	.30	.40	.70	1.50	**4.00**	3.90	3.80	3.65	3.50
FAIRFAX	.30	.45	.75	1.50	**4.25**	4.15	4.05	3.90	3.75
Fairmore	.50	.90	1.50	3.60	**10.00**	9.80	9.60	9.30	9.00
Howard 17	.30	.40	.70	1.50	**4.00**	3.90	3.80	3.65	3.50
Missionary	.25	.35	.60	1.35	**3.50**	3.40	3.30	3.15	3.00
PREMIER	.30	.40	.70	1.50	**4.00**	3.90	3.80	3.65	3.50
Southland	.30	.40	.70	1.60	**4.50**	4.40	4.30	4.15	4.00
Medium Early Varieties									
Aberdeen	.30	.40	.70	1.50	**4.00**	3.90	3.80	3.65	3.50
Bellmar	.30	.40	.70	1.50	**4.25**	4.15	4.05	3.90	3.75
Dr. Burrell	.25	.35	.65	1.35	**3.75**	3.65	3.55	3.40	3.25
Northstar	.65	1.20	2.00	5.10	**15.00**	(Not more than 1000 plants)			
Pathfinder	.35	.45	.75	1.55	**4.75**	4.65	4.55	4.30	4.25
Sen. Dunlap	.25	.35	.65	1.35	**3.75**	3.65	3.55	3.40	3.25
Mid-season Varieties									
Beauty	.30	.40	.70	1.50	**4.25**	4.15	4.05	3.90	3.75
BIG JOE	.30	.40	.70	1.50	**4.00**	3.90	3.80	3.65	3.50
CATSKILL	.30	.40	.70	1.55	**4.50**	4.40	4.30	4.15	4.00
Culver	.30	.40	.70	1.50	**4.25**	4.15	4.05	3.90	3.75
JOYCE	.30	.40	.70	1.50	**4.25**	4.15	4.05	3.90	3.75
Redheart	.35	.45	.80	1.65	**5.00**	4.90	4.80	4.65	4.50
Late Varieties									
Aroma	.25	.35	.60	1.35	**3.50**	3.40	3.30	3.15	3.00
Camden	.30	.40	.70	1.55	**4.50**	4.40	4.30	4.15	4.00
CHESAPEAKE	.30	.40	.70	1.55	**4.50**	4.40	4.30	4.15	4.00
Gibson	.25	.35	.65	1.50	**3.75**	3.65	3.55	3.40	3.25
Lupton	.30	.40	.70	1.50	**4.00**	3.90	3.80	3.65	3.50
Parsons Beauty	.25	.35	.65	1.35	**3.75**	3.65	3.55	3.40	3.25
WM. BELT	.30	.40	.70	1.50	**4.00**	3.90	3.80	3.65	3.50
Very Late Varieties									
Gandy	.30	.40	.70	1.50	**4.00**	3.90	3.80	3.65	3.50
Pearl	.30	.40	.70	1.50	**4.00**	3.90	3.80	3.65	3.50
Everbearing Varieties									
Champion	.40	.60	1.00	2.10	**6.00**				
GEM	.50	.65	1.00	2.25	**6.75**	6.65	6.55	6.40	6.25
Lucky Strike	.40	.60	1.00	2.10	**6.00**				
MASTODON	.50	.65	1.00	2.25	**6.75**	6.65	6.55	6.40	6.25
Progressive	.40	.60	1.00	2.10	**6.00**				
Asparagus Roots									
M. Washington, 1 yr., No. 1.	.40	.55	.85	1.75	**5.25**	5.15	5.05	4.90	4.75
M. Washington, 2 yr., No. 1.	.50	.65	1.00	2.25	**6.75**	6.65	6.55	6.40	6.25

125 to 275 plants at the 100 rate, 325 to 475 at the 300 rate, 500 or more at the 1,000 rate..

FREE

A STRAWBERRY GARDEN OF THE FINEST TABLE VARIETIES

See Back of Order Sheet For Particulars



UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND

COLLEGE PARK, MARYLAND — DATE September 20, 1938.

STATE HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

Certificate of Inspection

Duplicate of Number 47

This is to Certify, That on the 14th day of September 19 38, we examined the Nursery Stock of Rayner Brothers growing in their nurseries, at Salisbury County of Wicomico State of Maryland, in accordance with the laws of Maryland, 1888, Chapter 280, Section 58, and that said nurseries and premises are apparently free, so far as can be determined by inspection, from the San Jose Scale, Peach Yellows, Pear Blight and other dangerously injurious insect pests and plant diseases

This Certificate is valid until September 30, 19 39, unless sooner revoked and does not include nursery stock not grown within this State, unless such stock is previously covered by certificate and accepted by the State Entomologist and State Pathologist

Fred S. Langford, Chief Inspector

Percy N. Cory, State Entomologist

C. E. Temple, State Pathologist

A COPY OF OUR STATE CERTIFICATE ACCOMPANIES EVERY SHIPMENT

WE WILL BE GLAD TO QUOTE DELIVERED PRICES.

PRICES OF RAYNER'S HIGH QUALITY

Grapes, Red and Black Raspberry Plants

The prices quoted below are F.O.B. Salisbury, Maryland. Purchaser to pay transportation charges. This stock is all strictly first class and is **Guaranteed to Please you.**

GRAPES

	Each	3	6	12	25	50	100
Agawam (red) 2 Yr., No. 1.....	$ .23	$ .65	$1.10	$1.90	$2.70	$ 4.15	$ 7.45
Agawam (red) 1 Yr., No. 1.....	.19	.45	.80	1.40	2.05	3.35	5.95
Catawba (red) 2 Yr., No. 1.....	.22	.60	1.05	1.80	2.55	3.85	6.95
Catawba (red) 1 Yr., No. 1.....	.18	.45	.80	1.30	1.95	3.00	5.45
Caco (red) 2 Yr., No. 1.....	.35	.95	1.80	3.40	6.50	12.50	24.00
Caco (red) 1 Yr., No. 1.....	.30	.80	1.45	2.70	5.00	9.00	17.00
Concord (purple) 2 Yr., No. 1...	.15	.35	.60	1.00	1.60	2.80	4.95
Concord (purple) 1 Yr., No. 1...	.11	.30	.50	.90	1.50	2.60	4.65
Delaware 2 Yr., No. 1.....	.28	.75	1.25	2.25	4.40	7.90	14.75
Delaware 1 Yr., No. 1.....	.23	.65	1.10	1.90	3.50	6.60	12.50
Fredonia (black) 2 Yr., No. 1...	.35	.95	1.80	3.40	6.50	12.50	24.00
Fredonia (black) 1 Yr., No. 1...	.30	.80	1.45	2.70	5.00	9.00	17.00
Moores Early (blk) 2 Yr., No. 1.	.19	.45	.80	1.40	2.05	3.35	5.95
Moores Early (blk) 1 Yr., No. 1.	.15	.35	.60	1.00	1.60	2.80	4.85
Niagara (white(2 Yr., No. 1....	.19	.45	.80	1.40	2.05	3.35	5.95
Niagara (white) 1 Yr., No. 1....	.15	.35	.60	1.00	1.60	2.80	4.85
Worden (purple) 2 Yr., No. 1...	.19	.45	.80	1.40	2.05	3.35	5.95
Worden (purple) 1 Yr., No. 1...	.15	.35	.60	1.00	1.60	2.80	4.85

RED RASPBERRY PLANTS

	12	25	50	100	250	500	1000
Chief, 1 Yr., No. 1.....	.65	1.00	1.75	2.60	5.25	9.75	19.00
Latham, 1 Yr., No. 1.....	.65	1.00	1.75	2.60	5.25	9.75	19.00
Newburgh, 1 Yr., No. 1.....	.75	1.10	1.85	2.75	5.55	10.25	20.00
St. Regis, Everbg. 1 Yr., No. 1...	.65	1.00	1.75	2.60	5.25	9.75	19.00

BLACK RASPBERRY PLANTS

Cumberland, 1 Yr., No. 1.....	.50	.85	1.50	2.20	4.50	7.50	14.50
New Logan, 1 Yr., No. 1.....	.50	.85	1.50	2.25	4.60	7.75	15.25
Plum Farmer, 1 Yr., No. 1.....	.50	.85	1.50	2.25	4.60	7.75	15.25

INSTRUCTIONS TO PURCHASERS

TIME TO ORDER—As soon as convenient after receiving this catalogue. Late in the season we may be out of some varieties, but if you order early, plants will be reserved until you are ready for them. Be sure to PLANT EARLY!

TIME OF SHIPMENT—From October 15th to May 1st. All orders filled after May 1st will be at purchaser's risk. We will use every precaution in our power to put the plants through in good condition.

PAYMENT—Cash with order, Money Order, Registered Letter, or Personal Check. Or one-fourth cash with order and balance before date of shipment.

REFERENCES—The Farmers & Merchants Bank, Salisbury, Md., Dun & Bradstreet.

GUARANTEE—100% satisfaction or your money back. Claims, if any, must be made within 15 days after receipt of goods. We cannot be responsible for flood, drought, insects or other conditions over which we have no control.

TRUE-TO-NAME—We use every precaution to have our plants true-to-name. Should any prove otherwise we will replace them or refund the purchase price, but at no time will we be responsible for any sum greater than that paid for the stock.

SHIPMENT—(Express) Rates have been reduced on Strawberry plants, therefore, shipment by express is generally cheaper on 500 plants or more beyond the second zone and on all large orders.

PARCEL POST—On all orders under 500 Parcel Post is generally cheaper. Postage rates are given below. Be sure to send enough postage or plants will be sent C.O.D. for balance, any excess postage will be returned. If you do not know your Zone ask your Postmaster.

WE WILL BE GLAD TO QUOTE DELIVERED PRICES ON REQUEST

PARCEL POST RATES
STRAWBERRY PLANTS & ASPARAGUS ROOTS

	Zones 1-2	Zone 3	Zone 4	Zone 5	Zone 6	Zone 7	Zone 8
100 Plants...	$ .12	$ .15	$ .21	$ .27	$ .33	$ .41	$ .48
200 Plants...	.16	.23	.35	.49	.61	.77	.92
300 Plants...	.21	.31	.49	.70	.89	1.13	1.36
400 Plants...	.25	.39	.63	.91	1.17	1.49	1.80
500 Plants...	.29	.47	.77	1.12	1.45	1.85	2.24
600 Plants...	.34	.55	.91	1.33	1.73	2.21	2.68
700 Plants...	.38	.63	1.05	1.55	2.01	2.57	3.12
800 Plants...	.43	.71	1.19	1.76	2.29	2.93	3.56
900 Plants...	.47	.79	1.33	1.97	2.57	3.29	4.00
1000 Plants...	.51	.87	1.47	2.18	2.85	3.65	4.44

For one year Asparagus Roots add one third to strawberry rate, for two year roots add one half.

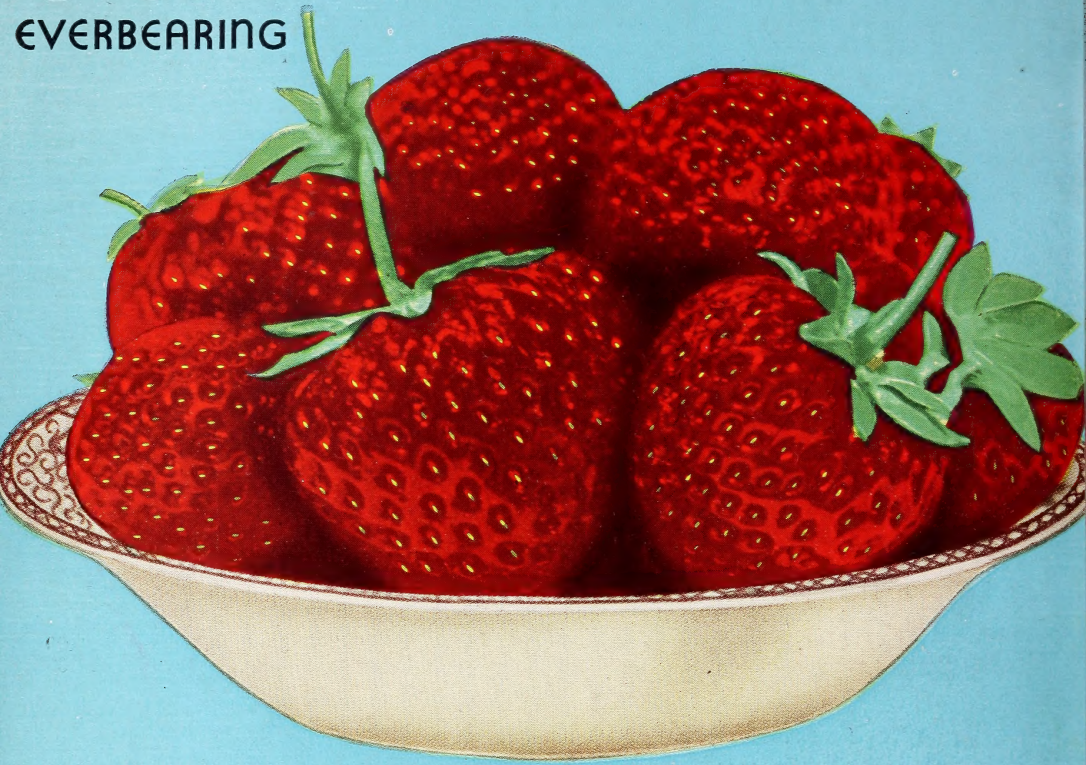
PARCEL POST RATES
ON RASPBERRY PLANTS AND GRAPE VINES

	Zones 1-2	Zone 3	Zone 4	Zone 5	Zone 6	Zone 7	Zone 8
1- 2 Plants.	$ .08	$ .09	$ .10	$ .11	$ .12	$ .14	$ .15
3- 6 Plants.	.13	.17	.24	.35	.40	.50	.59
7- 12 Plants.	.14	.19	.28	.38	.47	.59	.70
13- 20 Plants.	.15	.21	.31	.43	.54	.68	.81
21- 25 Plants.	.16	.23	.35	.49	.61	.77	.92
26- 34 Plants.	.23	.35	.56	.80	1.05	1.31	1.58
35- 50 Plants.	.33	.53	.87	1.28	1.66	2.12	2.57
51- 74 Plants.	.35	.57	.94	1.39	1.80	2.30	2.79
75-100 Plants.	.41	.67	1.12	1.65	2.15	2.75	3.32

Express will be cheaper on all orders of 100 plants or more beyond the third zone.

GEM
EVERBEARING

DELICIOUS FALL TREAT
EVERYONE WILL APPRECIATE



DORSETT

CLAIMED BY MANY GROWERS AS THE GREATEST OF EARLY VARIETIES

RAYNER BROS. Salisbury, Md.